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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MEDICAL SERVICES

The correspondent of the "British Medical Journal" with the China expeditionary force found much to praise in our Army medical service, of which he speaks in a letter published in that periodical on April 13. That his observations were made discriminatingly is apparent from this passage in his letter: "I am not one of those whose habit it is to see only faults in our own departments and virtues in others, but the picture of some of the equipment I saw in the American hospital in the 'Temple of Agriculture' is still before my eyes, and I reflect that if any local community is anxious to start a museum they could make an excellent beginning with one of our ancient pattern velvet-lined capital cases, with its old wooden-handled instruments."

The correspondent's remarks are founded mainly on what he saw one afternoon in the American hospital in the Temple of Agriculture in Pekin, but he makes the general statement that "medical arrangements in the American Army possess a far higher degree of impor-

tance than in our own." He goes on to say not only that the hospitals are given the best sites available, as is assumed to be the case in the British Army, but the amount of skilled labor supplied for employment under the direction of the chief medical officer is as unstinted as the funds placed at his disposal, and he quotes "combatant" officers as saying good-humoredly: "It's no use trying to get a nail knocked in anywhere else until the hospital is finished." He does not approve of our rations as compared with those of the British soldier. His words on this subject being as follows: "His (the American soldier's) diet on active service contains luxuries and delicacies the names of which are scarcely known in our Commissariat Department—personally, I think our commissariat is to be congratulated, for the diet of our soldiers is, in my opinion, superior in nearly every way to that of the American Army and more suited to the requirements of a campaign—but it is not till the American soldier goes to hospital that he is really in a position to appreciate how much his Government loves him. I do not think it would be a serious exaggeration to say that the American hospital in Pekin could hold its own in every respect with most London hospitals. Bedsteads, bedside tables and chairs brought from America, a 'diet kitchen' at the end of the ward, with an ample cooking range and a highly trained cook in a white apron and cap, whose life's business is cooking and who is not expected to do anything else. The difficulty of supplying really good food to the sick on active service is a great one, but the American Government, by simply recognizing this fact and by making an extra outlay to meet the difficulty, in a large measure overcomes it."

The excellent training and efficiency of the men of the Hospital Corps excited the correspondent's admiration. "When," he says, "the work at Wei-Hai-Wei in the naval hospital became heavier than could be dealt with by the staff of the hospital, five of these Hospital Corps men were lent from the hospital ship Maine, and, to quote the words of a surgeon under whom they worked, 'everyone was astounded at their wonderful training.'"

The New York "Medical Journal," commenting on this, says: "We hope Congress will take this view of the matter. For its size, our little band of Regulars is the finest army in the world. We are much mistaken if the people will knowingly allow it to be crippled by anything that can be avoided; least of all will they tolerate anything but the best that can be had in the way of care for the 'boys in blue' when they are sick or wounded. Nothing should more strengthen Surgeon General Sternberg's hands than this appreciative British picture of the operation of his service."

The London correspondent of the New York "Medical News" ascribes the comparative inefficiency of the British medical service to the want of appreciation of their services shown by the medical authorities. He says: "The late commander-in-chief lost no opportunity of showing his contempt for medical officers—a feeling all the more remarkable in him that one of his own brothers was an Army doctor. At a parade in Dublin, when the men of the Army medical staff with their officers stood before them with drawn swords in accordance with military regulations, he angrily ordered that the weapons should be sheathed, as 'these men are not soldiers.' He

said in his 'Soldier's Pocketbook' that medical advice is a good thing—when it is asked for, and that it might not be thrust upon him in Egypt he stationed his principal medical officer as far as possible away from headquarters. Lord Wolseley, in the same manual, scoffs at the idea of having a special sanitary officer, whom he calls a 'fifth wheel to the coach.'"

"The disastrous epidemic of typhoid fever among the troops in South Africa may fairly be regarded as the practical outcome of this attitude of mind in the late commander-in-chief. Had there been a sanitary officer with Lord Roberts in his march to Pretoria it is probable that the outbreak might have been checked at the beginning, or at any rate prevented from becoming the devastating scourge of the war."

"The Duke of Cambridge, who was commander-in-chief before Wolseley, was also unfriendly to the doctors. It is on record that his Royal Highness's life was saved in the Crimean War by an Army surgeon, who, by a deed of the most daring courage, extricated him from a mass of Russians by whom he was surrounded. The Duke's nerves were so shaken by his adventures on the field of Inkerman that he soon after got leave to attend to 'urgent private affairs' in England. The incident referred to perhaps created in his mind an unpleasant association with Army doctors. At any rate he always showed a special dislike of them afterward. Before a Royal Commission the Duke's language with regard to them was of such a character that it was not considered advisable to publish it in the report. Some of the evidences given by Sir Redvers Buller on the same occasion was also suppressed. He is reported to have expressed an opinion that it is right that medical officers should be systematically blackballed at military clubs, as they are unfit to be admitted to the company of the noble warriors who growl and grumble and fight their battles over again in those establishments. This being the spirit which animates the War Office in its dealings with the medical officers of the Army, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the service has become more and more unpopular with the younger members of the profession, till now there are practically no candidates."

The chief conclusion of the correspondent is that if the Government wishes to get medical officers of the right sort it must pay them liberally, give them the position and authority required for the efficient discharge of their duties, and provide that they shall have abundant opportunity and ample encouragement to improve their knowledge and perfect their skill."

Dr. E. C. Register, writing from Nagasaki about the hospitals of Japan, says: "In surgery the smaller and more delicate and difficult the operation is the more it interests. To watch them prepare for an operation, the time they seemingly throw away arranging little things, the minute instructions they give their assistants and nurses, even in minor surgical cases, and to observe them fix, with so much care and deliberation, every table and tray, every knife and sponge, perfectly oblivious to time, is as amusing as it is tiresome to the hustling, restless and impatient American." "We are by no means sure, however, remarks the New York "Medical Journal," that 'the hustling, restless and impatient American' would not do well to learn a lesson from the careful and deliberate Jap."

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HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD writes a strange psychological story, entitled The Conquering Will.

EDGAR SALTUS is at his best in a pyrotechnic essay, Vanity Square.

GELETT BURGESS contributes a unique tale, The Midnight Matchmaker.

FLORA BIGELOW DODGE tells the humorous story of The Man of One Vice.

PRINCE VLADIMIR VANIATSKY reveals the mystery of a beautiful woman at the Russian Court in The American Widow.

JOHN REGNAULT ELLYSON presents one of his most fantastic tales in the \$100 prize story, In My Wife's Eye.

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HIKING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"Hiking in the Philippines" is perhaps less understood by the great majority of our own people than by those of any other country.

Hoping against hope that we may stumble, yet loud in expression of confidence in our great success, the world watches us while we, forgetful of what our country is doing, watch the stock markets and exclaim in amazement at the power of the millionaire.

While the history is still fresh from the writer, we pause to think who it was who commanded our forces at Tarlac, at Bacoor, at Imus, at Novalita, or at Appari; but we answer at once who it was that cornered wheat, and we do not hesitate in answering who it was that organized the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, or who is at the head of our great railways. We hurry through the telegraphic news, never stopping to read the reports of gallantry on the battlefield displayed by our sons and brothers; we do not know that they are scaling cliffs and crags, struggling through fields of mud and water, or clambering through brambles of thicket and thorns carrying our humane banner into unknown fields, that the half-savage and rebellious inhabitants may, from the light of its stars, be led into paths of civilization and contentment.

There is an exception to this; but what a small, unrecognizable minority! We do not see it in our mad rush, yet in her humble home sits a mother who several days ago received a travel-stained letter from her invalid son in the Philippines, that son whose noble, manly heart has sacrificed ambitious aspirations for love of

country, for humanity, through his patriotism for a noble cause. He does not complain. His dear old mother does not complain. Her father or brother or husband gave his life for the self same cause; her heart is filled with a sense of a soldier's duty. The letter she has just read tells her that her son is wounded, but it buries the sacrifice beneath the glory of victory.

To this small minority may be added those who knew and loved Logan, who knew and loved Lawton, and yet it seems as I write the word I hear the whispered query: "Who was Lawton? To what combine did he belong?" and I would that the answer could be sent home to every inquiring heart. "He belonged to the greatest and grandest corporation the world has ever known. He belonged to that corporation whose by-laws were drafted by Jefferson and executed by Washington. He belonged to the United States of America."

He, who, forgetful of the comforts of home, sacrifices the smiles of his loved ones to wade the rivers of the Orient, to march beneath her burning sun, to sleep beneath her foliage as his only shelter, or to face the hail of shot from the rebel trenches on his "hikes" through the Philippines, has but the object of humanity and the glory of his country to push him on. And is not that enough?

How watchful we are of the mighty dollar, and how quickly our patriotism is aroused when that dollar is at stake.

The electric ticker that reports some hazardous expedition, where the grit and courage of our soldier is portrayed in gallant strife, is drowned by the boisterous clamor from the Stock Exchange, and subsides into a blank nothingness, but let the report of a shortage in accounts be passed over the wires, and it is flashed from city to town, from town to village, and from village to hamlet, until the nation's patriotism is swelled to overflowing with zealous indignation for a deceived and debauched country.

Could we but absorb its gallant acts, the heroic deeds our troops have accomplished on the field of battle with the same zeal we imbibe the adverse criticisms, we would more fully understand and appreciate what is meant by "hiking in the Philippines," and be more worthy of the comment made of us by the outside world, that "every man among us is a soldier."

L. M. H.

The issue of the series of six stamps commemorative of the Pan-American Exposition was begun by the Postmaster General on May 1. They are printed in two colors, producing the effect of a framed picture, and each represents what is styled an "aid to commerce." The one-cent stamp represents "Fast Lake Navigation;" the two-cent stamp is a picture of the New York Central's "Empire State Express," from a photograph taken when the train was running 64 miles an hour; the four-cent stamp represents an automobile; the five-cent stamp gives a picture of the steel arch over the Niagara River at Niagara Falls; the eight-cent stamp shows the locks at Sault Ste Marie, and the ten-cent stamp gives an illustration of a modern ocean steamship.

An important paper by Dr. Willoughby Gardner on the dietetic value of sugar appeared recently in the "British Medical Journal." He says that the world's consumption of sugar during the last fifteen years has doubled, while that of Great Britain has trebled per head in the last forty years. The English and Americans head the list as sugar-eating people. Dr. Gardner's general conclusion is that the increased height and weight and the improved health of the English people in the last half century have been largely due to the increased consumption of sugar.

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In a recent issue we referred to the reported devouring of a Mexican Army officer by an alligator near Tampico. Very appositely we find in the "Civil and Military Gazette," of Lahore, India, a communication from a defender of the saurian, who protests against the mistake made by the Government in sanctioning or silently acquiescing in the wanton destruction of the alligator in the great water ways of India. "It is, perhaps, a fact little known to the public," says the writer, "that the long-nosed reptile so frequently seen basking on the sunny banks of our rivers is not the grasping, baby snatching, carnivorous creature of our nursery pictures, but an inoffensive, useful L.I. certainly picturesque scavenger."

We have received from Wilkinson & Fisher, counselors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., the following list of patents granted May 7: Explosive, and making same, colloid, J. B. Bernadou; fire-arms, ejector mechanism for breech loading, C. A. King and J. P. Hayes; gun lock, E. H. Thorndley; life preserver, H. A. Ayvad; ordnance breech-closing mechanism, H. Darmanier and A. Dalzon; ordnance, semi-automatic breech-loading, W. H. Bevans; propeller, G. H. Cove; propeller, D. H. Rohwedder; propelling machine, hand boat, G. W. Prouty; propelling mechanism, hand boat, G. W. Prouty.

The German Military Pensions bill, which has the approval of all parties, is a remarkably liberal provision for the soldiers and sailors invalided in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71 and the China expedition. A provision of \$32,500,000 is spoken of by the Minister who introduced the bill as a comparative trifle. Invalided privates and non-commissioned officers who are incapacitated for work receive pensions of from \$180 to \$280 a year and in special cases from \$225 to \$380 a year, with an additional \$80 a year for every maimed limb.

Considering the war fever and the incentive to soldiering which a campaign supplies, the number of infantry and militia recruits for the British Army is less than was to have been expected. The regular recruits reach a total of 49,266 as against the 42,700 in 1899, and the militia recruits 37,853 as against 40,653.

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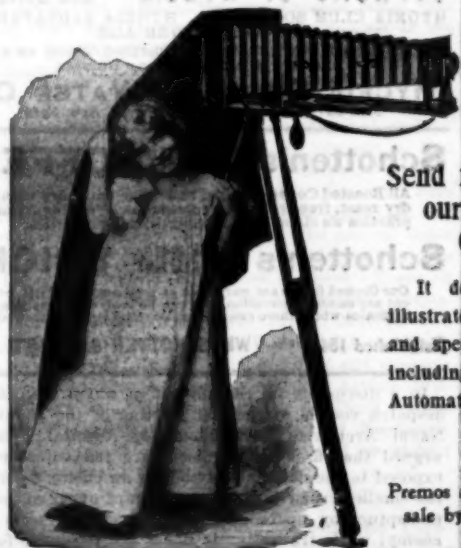
Prof. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, says:
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To all whom it may concern, greeting:

The purposes of this Military Order are Patriotic, His-
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male descendants in the male line of Commissioned Of-
ficers in the Revolution, War with Tripoli, War of 1812,
War with Mexico and the Spanish-American War.

Personal requisites are carefully considered in the ad-
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To enable companions to become more closely identified
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proper State Constitution and Laws, under the control of
State Officers, all owing their allegiance and existence to
the National Commandery.

At this present time, State Commanderies exist in the
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land, Louisiana, Indiana, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

Admission to this Military Order is secured in the several
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through two companions personally known to the appli-
cant, and vouching for same.

Entrance fees and annual dues are required upon admis-
sion. Entrance fees, from \$5 to \$10. Annual dues from \$2
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The Insignia and Diploma, while not obligatory to be
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Commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Navy
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resident State; where residents in a State in which no
Commandery now exists, they can identify themselves
with any State Commandery in States contiguous to their
resident States, upon application to same.

Any officer of the Army and Navy or Marine Corps,
together with all civilians desiring further information
regarding this Order, its purposes, etc., can secure same
from James H. Morgan, Secretary General, St. Paul
Building, New York.

By order of the National Council, April 19, 1901.

INFORMATION OF FRED. WARREN, Co. I, 16th U. S. Infantry
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The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on
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In a discussion on the subject of naval scouting and
despatch vessels at the last meeting of the Institute of
Naval Architects in London Vice-Admiral Fitzgerald
argued that first-class cruisers are too valuable to be
exposed to the danger of watching an enemy's port; that
the smaller cruisers would, from want of speed, be liable
to capture by faster and more powerful vessels of the
enemy; while transatlantic liners are too large for such
service, and therefore a special type must be created.
This he proposed to be a vessel of 3,800 tons, having a
sea speed of 23 knots, with power on an emergency to

TO THE SURVIVING COMRADES OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Comrades: General Daniel Butterfield has caused to be
erected upon the battlefield of Fredericksburg, Va., a
monument in honor of the Fifth Corps, commemorat-
ing its valiant services in the Army of the Potomac,
and in loving remembrance of its gallant dead. The
cornerstone was laid in the presence of the President
of the United States and his Cabinet on May 25, 1900,
and the monument will be dedicated on Memorial Day,
May 30th, 1901, at three o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly
hoped that a full representation of the old Corps will
be present on that occasion. Let every comrade make
it his duty to manifest his comradeship with the still
living, his loving remembrance of the gallant dead, his
devotion to the old Corps, and his appreciation of the
generosity and esprit du corps of the donor of the
monument, the Corps Commander at the battle upon the
field on which the monument stands.

Comrades, the Society of the Fifth Army Corps desires
to erect in Memorial Hall, at West Point, a tablet to
the memory of General George Sykes, the Corps Com-
mander at the battle of Gettysburg. It has no funds in
its treasury, and hereby appeals to its members and to
the surviving comrades of the Corps for aid in the ac-
complishment of its purpose. The sum of about \$35 is
needed. Contributions should be forwarded to the Sec-
retary and Treasurer of the Society of the Fifth Army
Corps (Colonel A. M. Clark, 812 Highland Avenue, New-
ark, N. J.) who will duly acknowledge the same. Prompt-
ness is urged in order that the tablet may be placed
during the coming Summer.

Lastly, comrades, will you not make an effort to be
present at the reunion of the Corps at Utica, N. Y.,
during the meeting of the Society of the Army of the
Potomac, on May 23 and 24, 1901. The old Corps is worth
remembrance.

FITZ JOHN PORTER, Colonel U. S. A. (retired).
Late Major-General U. S. V., Commanding Corps.
President Society Fifth Army Corps.
A. M. Clark, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. V., Sec-
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4-inch guns and the protection to a steel deck of no
great thickness. With a normal coal supply of 500 tons
she was to have capacity to carry more than double this
amount, but at a sacrifice of speed when so loaded.
The discussion exhibited considerable difference of opin-
ion. Commander Clover, United States Naval Attache,
bore testimony to the value of the transatlantic liner
for scouting, as demonstrated by the St. Paul and St.
Louis in the war with Spain.

A correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette," as
an instance of the existing dearth of officers in the
British Army, cites the case of Woolwich, where, dur-
ing the period of greatest stress of the Boer War, there
were but 17 officers to command and instruct 6,000 men,
and of the 17, 10 were second lieutenants. The principal
cause of the present dearth of officers is the immense
wastage due to the Boer War. Hostilities have now
continued without intermission for 18 months, and dur-
ing that time 690 officers have lost their lives in action
or otherwise in South Africa; 1,892 more have been in-
valued home, and 17 are shown as prisoners and miss-
ing in the latest War Office returns, making a grand
total of 2,599. A drain so abnormal may well cause a
dearth of officers, representing as it does the entire out-
put in ordinary times of Woolwich and Sandhurst for
about 7 years. Very many of the young officers recently
commissioned are untrained and un instructed, and so
long as hostilities continue the situation will grow worse
rather than better.

The vacancy on the staff of Lieutenant General Miles
caused by the transfer of Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey to
the Inspector General's Department will be filled by
Capt. Samuel Reber, of the Signal Corps, now stationed
at Governors Island. Colonel Bailey's departure from
the Headquarters of the Army will be greatly regretted
by those who have come in contact with this ever cour-
teous and able officer. He will go to the Philippine
Islands on the transport Ingalls, sailing from New
York June 20. Captain Reber will assume the rank of
lieutenant colonel when transferred to the staff of
General Miles. Captain Reber is a son-in-law of Gen-
eral Miles.

The naval court of inquiry appointed to investigate the
charges against Asst. Naval Constr. J. W. Powell, pre-
ferred by a lumber firm of New York, has made a re-
port to the Navy Department which completely vindi-
cates the officer concerned. The court recommended
that no further action be taken in the matter. It seems
that recently, while Lieutenant Powell was on duty at
the New York Navy Yard, he became involved in a
controversy with the firm of lumber dealers, which
claimed that it had not been fairly treated in the award
of certain contracts. Upon investigation the allegations
were not sustained.

It has been hinted at the War Department that officers
of the Ordnance Department stationed at Springfield
have under construction there a rifle which is said to
combine all the good features of the Mauser and Krag-
Jorgensen rifles. Little is being said about the new
rifle, except that it is confidently believed that it will
eventually supplant the present Army weapon.

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The board of naval officers appointed to devise a scheme of practical usefulness for the large torpedo flotilla which will soon be added to the Navy has gone to Pensacola, Fla., where it will hold a meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a series of torpedo stations along the Atlantic coast. The plan for the uniform distribution of the torpedo boats is still in embryo, but is generally looked upon with favor by the officers themselves. What to do with these little craft has been a problem to the Navy Department for some time, and it is believed that the plan of the board will finally solve the question. This plan contemplates the establishment of three main divisions, one along the North Atlantic coast at probably New London, Conn.; another at Port Royal, S. C., and a third at Pensacola, Fla. These points are merely suggested so far, and it is the purpose of the present trip of the board to determine more definitely what points offer the best facilities for torpedo-boat rendezvous. As soon as these three main stations have been established the board will recommend that other smaller stations contiguous to them be authorized, thus forming a continuous line of defense along the entire Atlantic coast line. The plan is a good one, and we believe solves the torpedo boat problem.

Judge Brown in the United States District Court, has issued an order for the removal of Capt. Benjamin D. Green and John F. William T. and Edward H. Gaynor to Savannah, where they were indicted last year for conspiracy in connection with Oberlin M. Carter in the matter of improvements in Southern harbors. In his order Judge Brown says: "The Government has shown beyond question that Capt. Carter, the employee of the Government and the engineer in immediate charge of the work on the Government's behalf, had for several years, immediately preceding the contracts referred to in this indictment, received from the contractors continuously, through his father-in-law, in many divisions of profit, one-third of the final net proceeds of each contract remaining for division among the chief contractors. This, it is claimed, gives significance and meaning to many other facts in evidence showing a fraudulent and illegal combination between the defendants and Captain Carter to benefit themselves at the expense of the Government, and to procure the allowance and payment of excessive and fraudulent bills by means of contracts fraudulently procured." It is very satisfactory to find impartial and upright judges who administer the civil laws, thus conclusively answering the wicked assaults of Carter's counsel upon the integrity of courts-martial.

What some of the "hikes" meant to our men in the Philippines is better known to newspaper men in Manila than by those at home, especially by four correspondents who desired to accompany Col. Edward M. Hayes, formerly of the 4th Cav., but now of the 13th Cavalry on one scout and didn't notice the grimness of his smile as he granted their request. He related their experiences last week when he was in Washington, that nest of correspondents. The hike was a rapid foray into a section of Luzon, in which the insurgents had been very active. The correspondents for a day were full of excitement and zeal. The second day brought some complaints about the roughness of the roads. There was no let-up in the riding, however, and after four days of the most active campaigning the newspaper men admitted that they were worn out; that escape from the saddle was imperative, they could ride no longer, and that they would be willing to take chances in getting

back in their own way. The New York "Times's" Washington correspondent says that Colonel Hayes is "60 pounds lighter in weight, but otherwise not changed in appearance from the vigorous soldier who escorted President Arthur through the Yellowstone Park in 1883."

The recent order issued by Secretary Root directing that every officer in the Army take especial care from this time on to cut down expenses wherever possible, has caused considerable comment among the officials of the War Department. It is stated at the Department that the need for the extremely heavy expenditure of Government money which has characterized the operations of the War Department since the beginning of the Spanish War has now passed. Few people who do not come in daily contact with the management of Army affairs are cognizant of the great expense entailed by the insurrection in the Philippines, and fewer still can possibly realize how much of the energy of the Department has been expended in reducing these expenses to the lowest possible point. The necessity for this will be understood when it is remembered that the amount expended by the War Department during the present month has averaged \$380,000 a day, and that the first two days of the month show a total expenditure of \$650,000. From now on the Department is in hopes of greatly cutting the expenditure down.

In the endeavor to secure proper insignia for the Artillery it is well to remember that artistic taste, experience and skill cannot be obtained "by order." Suggestions are asked for, but when they are all in it would be well to submit them to some skilled artist and draughtsman of public reputation to be wrought into a harmonious design. We have before us several designs, but none of them seems worthy of reproduction. There appears to be a disposition to jibe at the design of Colonel Whitney of General Miles's staff, and attention is called to its resemblance to the winged symbols of a discredited and forgotten cult, the relics of which are found in the secret chamber of the National Museum at Naples. Probably any design that is offered will have to undergo the ordeal of sharp criticism. The freer this criticism the better, as this is not a question of authority but one of good taste which should be settled accordingly.

In a speech before the "Conference on Arbitration" at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., some years ago, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, of the New York National Guard, propounded the theory that all wars are the result of a sudden and unreasoning craze which periodically overcomes the people much as elephants become periodically dangerous when they are in a state of must. General Barnes said: "The springtime of each third decade is the time for boiling over." In the case of General Barnes himself the craze to which he ascribes all warlike action appears to come at much shorter intervals. It is only seven years since he resigned from the National Guard, and yet we find him already once more on the warpath after the Albany strikers as colonel of the Twenty-third New York. We hope that the Colonel will realize that it is nothing but the periodical frenzy of which he speaks that takes him to the field, and restrain the disposition to shed blood which is supposed to characterize the warrior.

The policy of retrenchment to be followed by the Navy Department in the strength of the Asiatic Station has been inaugurated this week by the orders issued to the gunboats Concord, Marietta and Castine, which are directed to proceed to San Francisco and there await further orders. It was stated in the Army and Navy Journal of May 4, that the Department fully intended this summer to greatly reduce the excessive strength of the squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Remy. The Oregon is under orders to come back to this country, and it is believed that the monitors Monterey and Monadnock will receive similar orders in the immediate future. Other vessels will also be detached from that station, the probabilities being that some of them will be used to form the nucleus of the European Station which it is proposed to re-establish this autumn.

The 2d Battalion of Engineers, now stationed at Fort Totten, New York, is under orders to proceed to San Francisco for ultimate service in the Philippine Islands. The battalion will arrive in San Francisco in ample time to take the first transport leaving after June 16, and will go direct to Manila for station. The general order directing the movement will be promulgated by the War Department early next week. These officers of the Battalion will go with it to the Philippines: Capts. Henry Jervey, Robert McGregor, Jay J. Morrow and William W. Hart; 1st Lieuts. E. I. Brown, A. A. Fries, James A. Woodruff, Edward M. Markham and Gustave R. Lukesh; 2d Lieuts. E. N. Johnson, Arthur Williams, Ernest D. Peek and Elliott J. Dent. First Lieutenant George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, will join the battalion at San Francisco and go with it to the Philippines.

The Oregon left Shanghai, China, en route for Yokohama on May 5, and on her arrival at the latter port will receive telegraphic orders to remain there until the fifteenth of the present month and will re-

fill her bunkers before starting on the long voyage to Honolulu. The Oregon is expected to arrive at San Francisco about June 20, the trip to Honolulu occupying fourteen days and thence to San Francisco seven days. She will at once be placed out of commission preparatory to the general overhauling and repair, at the Union Iron Works or the Bremerton Station, of which the vessel stands in such urgent need. These repairs will probably take not less than a year to carry through, and in the meantime the enlisted and commissioned personnel now attached to her will be released for duty elsewhere.

Rear Admiral Bowles is rapidly settling many matters relating to naval construction which have been in the process of discussion for many years. Unlike his predecessor, Admiral Bowles is in perfect accord with the other members of the Board of Construction. This week the Bureau of Construction and Repair decided that in the future vessels would not have a center keel of wood, but in lieu thereof they would be provided with a steel rubbing plate. Such a device will, it is said, reduce the draught of a ship about three inches, and will greatly facilitate docking. The bureau has ordered that the battleship Massachusetts be placed in dry dock at New York for about two weeks. It has called upon the constructor on duty there to furnish it with a detailed list of the repairs necessary on the ship. The work on the turret of the Kearsarge will take about six weeks.

The Artillery members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications met in New York Friday, May 10, for the purpose of arranging the details for the coming test of 12-inch mortars to be held this summer at Portland, Maine. This test will, for many reasons, be exceedingly interesting. It will decide, once and for all, the merits of the mortar as an engine of warfare for coast defense. Over 200 shots will be fired from the mortars at a target about 2,000 yards distant. There are now sixteen of these large mortars at Portland, and the general conditions there are exceedingly favorable for the test. The mortar still has many strong adherents in the Army, but a majority of Artillery officers have a poor opinion of its worth. The result of the test, which will be exhaustive, will be awaited with much interest.

While deeply interested in the success of our Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, we would remind officers going abroad this summer of the international character of the exposition at Glasgow, in which these nations are officially represented: Russia, France, Austria, Japan, Morocco, Mexico, Persia, Denmark, India; Western Australia, Canada, Queensland, British South Africa, South Australia. Probably no city could give greater local support and aid to the marine departments than Glasgow, the seat of the greatest shipbuilding interests, and our Navy officers will undoubtedly find instruction in the marine engineering and shipbuilding departments, represented by the chief builders on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Mersey, etc., in which will be exhibited a loan collection of 100 select models showing the progress of shipbuilding in the century.

No little interest is being expressed by Naval officers in this country over the reported fortification of the famous Straits of Magellan by the Government of Chile. Inasmuch as this waterway through the dreaded Cape Horn, ("Cabo de Hornos") is in the nature of an international highway it is felt that any attempt on the part of Chile or Argentina to modify the neutral character of the Magellanic Straits must be held as an invalidation of the right of way at this important point. It is probable that a strong representation of the matter will be made to the Chilean Government, and unless proper explanations are forthcoming the matter will speedily take on an international character of considerable importance.

The very strong arguments in favor of the Panama Canal presented by Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., retired, in the Army and Navy Journal and elsewhere, seem to have had their effect, and there appears to be more disposition than there has been heretofore to reconsider the question of condemning that route in favor of Nicaragua. It would certainly facilitate the building of an inter-oceanic canal if the work already done at Panama could be made available without paying too heavily for the mistakes of de Lesseps and others in the early exploitation of the enterprise.

The current rumor in the Navy is that Mr. Long contemplates resigning his position as Secretary of the Navy, for domestic reasons, and that Charles H. Allen, now governor of Porto Rico and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will in that event be appointed in place of Mr. Long. If a vacancy should occur there could be no more fitting appointment or one more likely to give satisfaction to the Navy.

The U. S. S. Machias, now at the Boston Navy Yard, and in an excellent state of repair, will be commissioned for sea service about May 25, taking the place of the Bancroft which will be placed out of commission and laid up in ordinary for an indefinite period. The crew and officers of the Bancroft will be transferred to the Machias in large part.

A UNIQUE PIECE OF ARTILLERY.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

It is not always that Parliamentary papers rivet interest, and yet it would not be easy to find a document of more intense human interest than the "Further Correspondence respecting Events at Peking," recently issued. Apart from the sad episodes, Sir Claude MacDonald's despatches of the defense of the Legations are most excellent reading, and are full of the most interesting anecdotes. Of a wonderful gun found and named the "International" Sir Claude gives the following account:

One of the gangs of Chinese converts at work under the supervision of Dr. Dungeon discovered at an old foundry within our lines what appeared to be an old piece of iron, but proved on closer examination to be a small cannon. The trunnions had been knocked off, and it was one mass of rust and dirt. It was handed over to Mr. Mitchell, the master gunner of the American detachment, and after much hard work, scraping and cleaning, it presented quite a creditable appearance. It was at first lashed to a heavy spar; when this was found unnecessary, it was mounted on a spare set of wheels belonging to the Italian gun; the shell of the Russian gun, when removed from its projectile, fitted, with some coaxing, the bore of this new gun, which was found on closer examination to be rifled and apparently either made of steel or fitted with a steel lining, and probably dated back to 1860, when the Anglo-French forces were in Peking. As the gun was found by Chinese converts in charge of a British subject, and was probably of either British or French manufacture, as it fired Russian ammunition, was mounted on an Italian carriage, and further was put together and fired by an American, it was with much truth christened the "International" gun, though our Marines more often called it the "Dowager Empress," or "Betsy." The performances of this piece of ordnance were erratic, but owing to the close quarters at which the fighting was carried on eminently satisfactory. One drawback to this gun was that immediately the enemy located its whereabouts (which was not at all difficult to do, as the noise and smoke created by it were out of all proportion to its size), they opened a heavy rifle fire on the spot, and the gun could not be used for more than three or four shots in succession from the same place. At the moment the relief took place the "International" was also particularly active, and fired at point-blank range into the barricade until the gallant gunner Mitchell had his arm badly broken by a Mauser bullet, and was taken to hospital. After the relieving force entered, the little garrison of the Mongol Market defences found that the "International" was loaded, but owing to the accident to the gunner had not been fired. As it was impossible to draw the charge, the muzzle was elevated and the last shot fired from this unique gun descended amongst the yellow-tiled pavilions of the Pink or Forbidden City.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Ramon Cruz, a reputed bandit, for whose capture, dead or alive, General Wood offered \$1,000, according to the Havana press, gave himself into the hands of the police on April 30 in the mountains of Sierra Linares, Cuba. Cruz was till recently chief of police in a town in Pinar del Rio Province. He killed a Judge who had supplanted him in the affections of a woman. Cruz then took to the mountains, and was reported as having organized a band of bandits. On promise of getting a fair trial, he gave up.

The Honolulu "Republican" of April 16 thus spoke of the arrival there of the transport Kilpatrick, with small-pox aboard: "Meetings of the Board of Health were held, which finally decided, with regret, to refuse the request to allow the transfer of the troops on board to the Kalih detention camp. The idea of chartering an old vessel here for the quarantining of the troops, while the vessel would be fumigated, appears to have been abandoned."

In a report to the Navy Department dated April 17, Comdr. B. F. Tilley, commandant of the U. S. Naval Station at Tutuila, tells of a visit to the island of Manua on the stationship Abarenda. "I was much gratified to learn," he says, "that the natives were entirely contented and prosperous, and that they had remained quiet and peaceful during my absence in New Zealand. To-day is the first anniversary of the hoisting of the American flag in Tutuila, and I have made it a public holiday. Many natives from all over the island have assembled at the naval station to celebrate the day. They show great enthusiasm over the event."

The splendid military road between San Juan, Santurce and Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, which bears the burden of the island's traffic, is in danger of being ruined by the lack of sprinkling, and the San Juan "News" calls attention to its condition of deterioration and asks what is the use of the United States giving the natives good roads if they won't keep them up once they have them. All this is very well, but if there is any country that is as indifferent to the importance of good roads as the United States we should like to hear of it. In some sections of the Republic the roads are a disgrace to civilization.

In his report of civil affairs in Cuba for the calendar year of 1900, the Judge Advocate of the Department of Cuba, Major Edgar S. Dudley, calls attention to the great increase in the work, both military and civil, of his office. Among the most important matters referred to him are those relating to grants and concessions made by the Spanish authorities. The report recommends early modification in the laws governing concessions and franchises. The J. A. finds that the condition of the prisons throughout the island, and especially in Havana, has been continually improved during the year and in Havana they will stand well in comparison with the best prisons of like character in the United States. Under Civil Order 22, 1900, a number of prisoners who had seen service in the Cuban Army, and whose conduct had been good since they were mustered out; and those who had been convicted for minor offenses, or suffering "subsidiary imprisonment" for money liability, were released. A Board of Pardons, of which the Judge Advocate was president, was convened on October 13, 1900, which up to December 31, 1900, acted upon 173 petitions for pardon, of which number, 54 were recommended for pardon, 43 to have sentences partially remitted, and in 73 cases pardon was denied. Many of those pardoned had been tried by a Spanish military court, or had been imprisoned for some time before being brought to trial, which fact was taken into consideration.

Corp. Albert Martinez of the Artillery Corps, was the focus of considerable attention in Havana the other day. He fell sick of what was supposed to be yellow fever and he was taken to Los Animas hospital, where his case was watched with much interest. There was

great relief when his ailment was found to be only grip.

The 22d Company of Coast Artillery at Havana have made elaborate preparations for a field day of sports on May 30. No intoxicating liquors will be sold on the grounds this year. The games promise to be the best ever held in Cuba.

The Cubans are evidently learning to play base ball. A Santiago despatch, referring to a recent game there, says: "The Cubans won by a score of 11 to 10. There was much enthusiasm, and a jubilant Cuban attempted to pull down the American flag to half-mast. The American players interfered, and a scrimmage followed. A squad of mounted Rural Guards drew their machetes and charged the crowd, crying, 'Vive la Bandera Americana!' ('Long live the American flag!') The guards arrested the offender, who disclaimed intentional disrespect to the flag and said it was a thoughtless joke. He was released. No one was seriously hurt. This was quite as exciting as some of our home games."

ARTICLE 43, SECTION 1624, R. S.

The decision by the Court of Claims as to the interpretation of Article 43, Section 1624, R. S., published May 4, was rendered in answer to a petition presented by George T. Ormsby on behalf of John Smith, an enlisted fireman, first-class, of the Navy. The claims set forth in the petition were sufficiently shown in the report of the decision of the court, except that the sentence was null and void, "because," to quote the language of the petition, "it was adjudged upon a charge and specification which was other (and graver) than those a copy of which was furnished him at any time when he was put under arrest, and because there was no judgment by said court-martial either that intelligence of such other charge had not reached the officer ordering the court when the accused was put under arrest or that some witness material to the support of such charge was at that time absent and could be produced at the trial. Claimant was deprived, from May 26 until July 1, 1893, of a written voucher of any and all charges, specifications and accusations against him. No reason appeared to said court-martial for such withholding of notice and voucher other than that, by the partiality of regulations drafted by a fellow naval officer, influential and intelligent and commissioned officers are required to be guarded from surprise through corrupt (or innocently unfair) alterations or additions to charges, while unimportant 'enlisted men' are not so protected, though subject to being charged, tried and sentenced while without counsel, unable to get counsel and denied counsel."

It was on this petition that the court has held void the first sentence of the many Army and Navy court-martial cases that have ever been before it. The entries in the log-book referred to in the petition were given by the Navy Department in reply to a summons from the court calling for "such extracts from log-books as showed whether claimant was, during confinement on the offenses for which he was tried, under arrest for punishment or for such trial as might be ordered, and when any copy of any charge or specification of offenses on which he was so held was first furnished him."

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Laura Lancaster Vincent, wife of Gen. Thomas N. Vincent, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly in Washington, D. C., May 12. The interment was at Arlington.

Capt. Albert Banfield Capron, who served with distinction during the Civil War in the 14th Illinois Cavalry died a few days ago at Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago. After the war he went to Japan by direction of General Grant, on an important mission. He belonged to the gallant army family of Caprons and was a cousin of Lieut. A. K. Capron, killed, June 24, 1898, at La Quina, Cuba.

Pvt. Ulric J. Chadnon of the 56th Coast Defense Corps, died at the post hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico, on April 28, from the effects of an operation. The body was interred with full military honors.

Mr. Geo. Buttler, a retired merchant, who died at New Brunswick, N. J., May 12, aged 73, was the father of Major William C. Buttler, 25th U. S. Infantry, now on duty in the Philippines.

Capt. William D. Cornell, sixty years old, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., after an illness of several months. An affection of the kidneys was the cause of death. He commanded a company in the 47th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and for twelve years was deputy city auditor. His wife survives him.

The U. S. Buffalo, Commander Chas. F. Hutchins, with some 600 men and officers, arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, May 12. The Buffalo, which was on board for the purpose of relieving the late Commander, U. S. N., who died at Cavite some weeks since, was suffocated while trying to rescue one of his crew, who was among the first to board the vessel, to make arrangements to transport the remains of her husband. The body was at once taken from the ship to Jersey City, and was interred in the Navy Cemetery. The body of the late Assistant Surgeon Stoughton, who was drowned in Hong Kong Bay in August last, was also on board. The Buffalo left Manila on April 4 last, and covered 11,897 miles in thirty-six steaming days. Since April 20, 1900, she has steamed 59,607 miles which her officers believe is a training ship record. Monkeys, dogs, parrots and other pets were among those brought home by many of the sailors.

Fritz Lewis, who died at his residence in Baltimore on May 6, was a brother of Mrs. Thomas Turtle, widow of Major Thomas Turtle, late of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and an uncle of Lewis Turtle, now a cadet at the Military Academy. Mr. Lewis was a son of Martin Lewis, a highly respected resident of Baltimore, who for many years represented the Danish Government as Consul there. The son was also universally respected by the many who knew him for his sterling integrity and generous, kindly disposition. He leaves a wife and daughters. Two of his brothers, Charles E. Lewis and Teackle Wallis Lewis, are residents of New York City.

Edward M. Hoffman, Adjutant General of New York, died suddenly of heart failure at the Ten Eyck House, Albany, May 15. The news of the general's death was a great shock to friends who had been talking with him only a few minutes before. The body was embalmed and with a military escort was taken to Elmira, which was his home. The deceased first entered the National Guard as a private in the 110th Battalion in October, 1874, and subsequently served as 2d and 1st Lieutenant, A. A. G., 7th Brigade, 1st Lieutenant and Captain 30th Separate Co., Inspector General, Inspector on staff of Major General, and as Adjutant General. He was Colonel of the 3d regiment of N. Y. Volunteers during the war with Spain.

Judge W. McK. Williamson, who died in Philadelphia,

Pa., April 18, 1901, was the father of Capt. George McK. Williamson, U. S. A.

Mrs. John P. Foley, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, was the daughter of the late John C. Fitzpatrick, of Washington, D. C., who was financial officer of the United States Senate. Mrs. Foley leaves one daughter and three sons. Lieut. Hamilton Foley, of the 5th Cal., now in Manila, and Naval Cadet Paul Foley, U. S. N., who is on the Vixen, off the Cuban coast, are two of her sons.

PERSONALS.

Capt. John Dennett, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, should be addressed at York, Maine.

Chaplain T. W. Barry, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a month's vacation.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, 20th U. S. Inf., has left New York City for Dansville, N. Y.

Mrs. W. C. Buttler, wife of Major W. C. Buttler, U. S. A., is at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, U. S. A., with his family, has left Chicago, Ill., for the Island House, Mackinac, Mich.

Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee and the troops which are to return from China to Manila expect to sail from Taku about May 25.

Gen. H. L. Chapman, U. S. A., lately in Detroit, is now visiting in San Antonio, Tex., where his address is 211 Oakland street.

A Boston despatch reports the marriage of B. B. Crownshield, the well known yacht-designer to Miss Emma Brown of that city.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, U. S. A., retired, for some time past in Puebla, Mexico, arrived in New York, May 12, on the steamer Yucatan.

Lieut. S. C. Loring, 27th U. S. Inf., lately appointed, changes base under recent orders from Matanzas, Cuba, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th U. S. Cav., is at Fort Riley, Kansas. The 1st squadron, comprising Troops A, B, C and D, are also on duty there.

Mrs. Henry C. Pratt and Miss Jane Swigert, daughter of Col. Swigert, 13th Cav., are spending the summer at West Point, New York.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., to take charge of the Subsistence Department at that post.

Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., expects to leave Fort McPherson, Ga., for the East about June 1 to spend until the end of August on leave.

Capt. Samuel Reber, of Major Gen. J. R. Brooke's staff, soon to be transferred to the staff of Lieut. General Miles, visited friends in New London, Conn., this week.

The Havana "Post" recently said that Major Brooks, who has been auditor of the island of Cuba, might decide to give up his position in the Army and go into contracting.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, has been made the Commandant of the Ohio State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Erie County, near Sandusky, Ohio.

Commodore J. H. Gillis, U. S. N., retired, who has been enjoying himself on the Indian River, Florida, for several months, has left for Delhi, N. Y., where he will spend the summer.

Col. Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., a recent arrival at Governors Island, N. Y., will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Col. C. C. Byrne, now in Europe.

Capt. Osman Latrobe, Porto Rico Regiment, and bride have joined at San Juan, P. R., from their wedding trip in the United States, and are the recipients of many hospitable attentions.

Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, moved this week to Fort Banks near Winthrop, Mass., for duty there under Lieut. Col. Chas. Morris.

On the relieving of Lieut. Col. F. S. Dodge as paymaster of Cuba, the Havana "Post" spoke highly of his work and dwelt on the esteem in which he is held by those he met both socially and in business.

Under a change made in the wedding plans of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren and Mr. Larry Lehr, the ceremony will take place June 3 at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, when Archbishop Corrigan will officiate.

Several of the members of the Board of Management of the Pan-American Exposition and their families will occupy vacant quarters at Fort Niagara, N. Y., during the summer. No better place for a summer sojourn could be chosen.

Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th U. S. Cav., under recent orders, changes base from Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with his regiment. He has been on duty for some time past as a D. C. to General Randall.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Dravo, chief commissary on the staff of Major General Brooke at Governors Island, is going about his daily duties as usual, undisturbed by the newspaper reports of his accession to sudden wealth from mines in Arizona recently developed.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Gen. J. F. Weston, Capt. H. G. Sickel, Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, Capt. E. T. Winston, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Grand Hotel; Capt. J. W. L. Phillips, Marlborough; Major D. G. Caldwell, Park Avenue.

Mrs. Ella H. Corwine, who is endeavoring to break the will of her father, Thomas C. Smith, a wealthy Brooklyn banker, testified, before Surrogate Abbott, May 13, that her husband, John Corwine, formerly paymaster in the Navy, and a well known figure in society in Washington and Newport, had enlisted as a private in the Army during the war and had earned for some time only \$13 a month, that he is now in Manila, and has had his salary raised, recently, to \$125 a month. She did not say what his work is at present.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., retired, superintendent of the old New York Bureau of Elections, has been successful in the first step taken in his fight to remain in the reorganized bureau. Justice O'Gorman, passing on his application for a writ of mandamus requiring the Election Commissioners to provide a place for him, says: "The defendants have denied no material allegation of the petitioner except the argumentative or inferential denial of the allegation that relator's position was not strictly confidential to the Police Board which appointed him, and such denial is of no avail and should be disregarded." The Corporation Counsel will be instructed to contest the case. The Board do not believe that General Rodenbough, as a veteran, is protected by the civil service law, as his appointment was for a specific term, and exempt from competition.

Capt. H. S. Whipple, U. S. A., has arrived at Denver, Colo.

Lieut. R. P. Reeder, Art. Corps, U. S. A., is on duty at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Mrs. Butt is making her son, Capt. Archie Butt, U. S. A., a visit in Manila, P. I.

Major A. B. MacGowan, U. S. A., has left Lansingburg, N. Y., for Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Lieut. C. E. Hampton, 23d U. S. Inf., should be addressed at The Normandie, Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. Geo. W. Burr, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has left Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, for Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

Capt. A. H. Lee, M. P., insists that England can get all the men she wants for her Army by voluntary enlistment if she will give them as good pay as our soldiers receive.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, U. S. N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Kautz, has taken his departure from Coronado Beach, Cal., where they have been wintering, and will soon take their departure for their home.

Among the arrivals at San Francisco, Cal., May 10, on the steamer Coptic from China and Japan were: Capt. C. H. Arnold and Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Bowyer, U. S. N., from Manila; and Capt. H. L. Street, U. S. A.

The marriage of Miss Geneva Norris, daughter of Mrs. Olga Norris, of Washington, D. C., and Lieut. William Alexander Lieber, U. S. A., will take place at noon Saturday, May 18, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington.

A story has been printed all over the country to the effect that General Chaffee has a brother in the Salvation Army at Wichita. J. B. Chaffee, of Eldorado, a real cousin of the general, says the Wichita Chaffee is no relation at all.—Kansas City Journal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence McKeehan, of Philadelphia, to Capt. Louis J. McGill, U. S. M. C., of Washington, D. C. The date of the marriage has not been announced, but will probably take place previous to foreign assignment of Captain McGill.

Commodore and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace have closed their pleasant residence at 1777 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., and have taken a cottage at Nantucket for the summer. Commodore Wallace's health continues good, notwithstanding his advancing years. A son of the Commodore, Rush R. Wallace, Jr., lieutenant, U. S. M. C., is at present serving on the U. S. S. Kentucky at Manila.

Items from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the Kansas City "Times" of May 3 were: "Captain Grove, A. C. S., has taken quarters in division two of Schofield Hall. The Captain's family is at present at Denver Colo. Captain and Mrs. Overton have located at 18B on Summer place. Lieut. John H. Read, Jr., 14th Cav., left May 2 for Newport News, Va., to avail himself of a leave of absence granted him."

Dr. W. S. Schley, son of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., has been so seriously ill with blood poisoning at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, that the Admiral was telegraphed to take passage for New York on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, scheduled to leave Southampton May 15, three days in advance of the St. Paul, of the American Line, on which he had previously planned to come home. Rear Admiral Schley should arrive in New York City Tuesday, May 21. Dr. Schley's illness arose from a slight cut in the foot, accidentally inflicted while sharpening a scalpel.

The hearing in Gunner Charles Morgan's suit for divorce from his wife was to have come up on May 13 at Newport, R. I., but Gunner Morgan, it seems, finally decided to drop the matter. Mrs. Morgan had decided to defend the charge, it is said, with the utmost vigor. Mrs. Morgan was born and raised in Erie, Pa., and has always made her home there. Those who have known her from her childhood speak of her as having been a gentle child, a dutiful daughter, a devoted wife, and at all times and under all circumstances a womanly woman. Her friends in Erie have rallied to her support, and many public expressions of sympathy for her have been expressed. The divorce proceeding was a great shock as well as surprise to Mrs. Morgan.

Speaking of the leaving of Capt. Edgar Russell, U. S. V. (lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.), for the States the Manila "New American" said: "Captain Russell has seen much active service in the islands and his departure will be greatly regretted. The members of the Signal Corps entertain the highest regard for the efficient officer, but Americans in civil life and residents in Manila will not forget the courteous captain who was always willing and ready to oblige them." Of his wife the same paper said: "Mrs. Russell, wife of the genial captain, has been the good angel of the hospitals, and her face is familiar to many patients whom her presence helped to cheer while undergoing treatment. Her presence was always welcome."

The 28th U. S. Volunteers, who were mustered out in San Francisco, Cal., a few days since, were to a large extent men who enlisted in Pennsylvania, and Southern New Jersey. Among the officers who arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., last week were Lieut. C. Rodman Jones, Capt. Charles Fries, of Camden; Capt. Charles S. Campbell, Lieut. Frederick Brooke Nelson, Lieut. Ralph Mitchell and Lieut. Robert S. Haasbury, of Germantown; Capt. Samuel A. Price, of Chester; Lieut. John M. Dunn, of Wilmington, and Capt. John H. Dunn, of Boston. Ten were left behind in the Philippines; seven of them were confined to the hospital convalescing, the remaining three determined to remain and seek their fortunes in the islands. During the twenty months' service the regiment lost but thirty-five men and two officers.

Mrs. Davis and the Misses Elise and Zowe Davis, family of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, former Military Governor of Porto Rico, sailed for New York from San Juan on the McClellan on May 7. On their departure the "News" of San Juan said: "Mrs. Davis and her charming daughters arrived in the fall of 1899 and since that time have been exceedingly popular in social circles in San Juan. Their many friends look back with much pleasure to the enjoyable receptions given at the palace by Mrs. Davis. She was well received by all, and by her gracious hospitality not only made friends among the Americans, but endeared her and hers to the Porto Ricans as well. Their familiarity with the Spanish language, their friendly and affable attitude toward all, have made them the connecting link in society affairs between the islanders and the Americans. They are ardent charity workers and have done much for the betterment of the poor in Porto Rico, and their departure will be sincerely regretted by all. Last night a ball was given at the barracks in honor of the departure of the Davises."

Lieut. H. B. Grant, 26th Vol. Inf., is at Woburn, Mass.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell, U. S. N., has left Boston for Readville, Mass.

Mrs. and the Misses Sheridan will pass the summer at West Point, New York.

Lord Wolseley on May 2 assumed the office of Gold Stick in Waiting to the King.

Major Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., has left Greenwich, Conn., for Stamford, Conn.

Capt. W. N. Sage, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for a visit to Foster Brook, McKean County, Pa.

Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps, U. S. A., recently arrived from Manila, has joined at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Capt. H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., recently on duty at the New York Navy Yard, has gone on a visit to Paris, Oxford County, Maine.

Capt. P. D. Lochridge, 13th U. S. Cav., who has been on duty in Cuba, should now be addressed at 100 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Silvey, widow of the late Col. William Silvey, U. S. A., is passing a few days with her cousin, Miss Mason, at 1218 10th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Col. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E., and Mrs. Bingham expect to leave Washington, D. C., in June to spend a portion of the summer in Nova Scotia where they own a pretty cottage.

Miss Anne Irvine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Irvine, of Washington, will sail from San Francisco on an Army transport on June 15 for Manila, where she will be married to Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, U. S. M. C.

Albert D. Smith, a messenger at the Navy Yard, New York, was arrested May 8 on a charge of opening letters addressed to parties in the Navy Yard. Smith was held for the action of the Federal Grand Jury in \$2,500 bonds.

Major E. F. Ladd sailed on May 4 from Havana for New York. He was accompanied to the wharf by a small host of his fellow officers and friends. The Havana "Post" says very few officers who have been in Havana have been so popular as Major Ladd.

Capt. J. N. Hemphill, U. S. N., who has been on duty in Washington, D. C., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., June 6, for Manila where he will assume command of the monitor Monterey, relieving Capt. George W. Pigman, who will return to the United States.

Capt. J. P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, got his 73d Company Coast Artillery comfortably encamped this week on the Exposition Grounds at Buffalo, to remain until the end of September next. The other officers of the company are Lieuts. R. H. C. Kelton and Joseph F. Barnes.

Col. W. H. McLaughlin, U. S. A., and wife, and Major W. H. Kell, U. S. A., and wife, will sail on June 1 on the City of Rome for an extended European trip. Their address while abroad will be care of J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad street, E. C., London, England.

Col. H. Clay Cochrane, U. S. M. C., has been detached from the naval station at Cavite and ordered to the United States. The cablegram from Rear Admiral Kempf announcing this failed to give the reason for his action. Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., is, by this detachment of Colonel Cochrane, left in command of the Marine Brigade on the Asiatic Station.

Col. Louis Craig, U. S. V. (Capt. 6th Cav.) celebrated the reaching of his half century milestone on March 17, while his Volunteer command was in Manila en route to the States, by giving a banquet to his officers and a few intimate friends at the Grand Hotel. The Colonel's health was toasted with a wine that, says the Manila "Times," brought forth oratory that would have done credit to the House of Representatives.

General Rucker, U. S. A., Mrs. and the Misses Rucker will go in June to Netherwood, N. J., where they will pass the summer. The hotel at Netherwood is kept by Major Coleman, U. S. A., retired, and is quite a resort for Army officers and their families. Lieutenant Coleman, U. S. A., who has been doing service in the Philippines, will soon return on a leave of absence.

A prominent social event at Washington, D. C., recently was the garden party given by the Woman's Army and Navy League, at the grounds of the Naval Museum of Hygiene. Various entertainments were offered, such as athletic sports by the soldiers and sailors, a punch and Judy show, fortune telling, guessing contests, etc. The League, whose aim is to furnish books, reading rooms, religious services, etc., to both branches of the Service, has for its members some of the best known and most influential people of the Army and Navy circles.

No. 1 of Vol. 1, "Liberty Gazette" published at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. Harbor, the enlisted men there stationed has reached us and we note the following personal items: Major A. C. Taylor is in Washington on a short visit with friends. Mrs. J. C. MacArthur and children have gone to Morristown, N. J., for an extended visit. Lieut. W. B. Browning, Art. Corps, of Ft. Columbus, has been assigned to temporary duty at Ft. Wood. Capt. C. R. Gill, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., has gone to spend a portion of his sick leave in Kentucky. Mrs. Gill will join him later in the Catskills.

The Army and Navy Club of New York City, at its annual meeting on May 11, elected the following officers: Gen. J. F. Pierson, president; Major-Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., first vice-president; Capt. Charles Turie, second vice-president; Lieut. Col. Arthur S. Schermerhorn, third vice-president; Commodore Charles H. Loring, U. S. N., secretary; Capt. Charles H. Brantingham, treasurer. The new building for which the club is obtaining funds was discussed. The club has a building in mind, but is not prepared to say anything about it publicly yet. The membership was increased by fifty last year.

Col. Jas. S. Long has been appointed assistant marshal of the Division, National Army, Spanish War Veterans, Corps of the State of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, for parade with the Grand Army of the Republic on Memorial Day, May 30. Capt. W. Atwood French, of William H. Hubbell Command No. 12, Brooklyn, is appointed A. A. G. and chief aide. The headquarters until further notice will be at 16 Court street, Room H, Brooklyn, after 4:30 p. m., weekdays, and Sundays morning and afternoon, where all communications should be addressed and information can be obtained. All veterans of the Spanish War and of the war in the Philippines and the war in China not yet affiliated with a local command are invited to participate in the Memorial Day parade.

Lieut. G. L. Johnson, 11th U. S. Inf., is on recruiting duty at Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf., has rejoined at Ponce, from a week's pleasant visit to friends at San Juan, P. R.

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q. M., of Vols. (Capt. 7th U. S. Inf.), arrived in New York, May 12, from Havana.

The Misses Gardner are on a short visit to their aunt, Mrs. Admiral Almey, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington.

Major S. R. Jones, U. S. A., of Governors Island, left there May 14, on a trip to Augusta, Me., thence to Pittsburg, Pa.

Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore of 903 16th street, N. W., have gone on a visit to relatives at Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Scheutze, U. S. N., has assumed his duties in the compass office, Bureau of Equipment, May 14.

Capt. Geo. W. Kilpatrick, 15th Cav., rejoined this week at Fort Slocum, N. Y., from a pleasant visit to San Antonio, Texas.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Mrs. Alger, and Capt. R. A. Alger, Jr., and his bride sailed for England, May 15, en route to Carlsbad to spend the summer.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. M. Bell, U. S. V., having spent some time in China, is now traveling in Japan and will arrive in San Francisco about June 15.

Major H. M. Adams, C. E., on duty at New Orleans, La., is closing up his business there preparatory to going abroad early in June to return in October next.

Commander W. S. Cowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cowles expect to leave Washington, D. C., early in June for their home in Connecticut to spend a portion of the summer.

After an illness of four months Mrs. Royall, widow of Gen. W. B. Royall, has nearly recovered her health, and will leave for her summer home in Dublin, N. H., the last of May.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles returned to Washington, D. C., early in the week much pleased with his reception and entertainment on May 11, by the Riding and Driving Club of New York.

Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee has reported that the departure of troops from China for Manila will be delayed a few days owing to the transport Indiana being quarantined at Nagasaki because of a case of smallpox on board.

We regret to note that during his stay in Los Angeles, Cal., with the Presidential party, Rear Admiral Geo. W. Melville, U. S. N., lost over \$600 by some thief entering his bedroom while he was absent. The money was in a valise.

Compte de Romly de Suguey, Commander of the French cruiser D'Estrees, is reported seriously ill with typhoid fever in a hospital in Philadelphia. A temporary commander for the vessel is on his way from Halifax, N. S.

Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th U. S. Inf., who is to appear before the Board at Fort Hamilton to be examined for transfer to the Artillery is at present at Portland, Me., on the sick list but is expected to be able to appear next week.

Col. Amos Stickney, C. E., has been appointed member and president of the Mississippi River Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the detachment of Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers. Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Adams has also been appointed a member of the Commission to fill the Board to its complement.

A press despatch from Des Moines reports that Lieut. George A. Reed, acting commissary of the 51st Vol. Iowa Regiment, is charged with being short \$22,442 in his accounts, and suit has been instituted against him. It is charged in the petition that Lieutenant Reed, while on duty at the Presidio, San Francisco, received stores aggregating over \$22,000 in value, for which he has not accounted, and for the value of which he still owes the Government.

"Little South Wind," a full-blooded Indian, whose English name is James Russell, is now a landsman in the U. S. Navy. He passed the examination at the recruiting office at League Island, Pa., May 11, and was sent on board the receiving ship Richmond for instruction. Russell is the son of Jacob Russell, who is Chief South Wind, of the Winnebago tribe, which is located on the reservation in Thurston County, Neb. He has been in the East for five years, two of which he spent at the Carlisle Indian School and the other three working on farms in Bucks County.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, now on his way to Rome to visit His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., paid a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, May 10, in response to an invitation from Chaplain W. Reaney, of the Receiving Ship Vermont. In response to an order from Rear Admiral Barker all the heads of the various departments of the yard assembled at the Commandant's office to greet his Eminence and his party, and a general reception was held, during which Mrs. Barker was presented to the Cardinal.

On Saturday, May 11, Mr. William Ward, on his arrival at his desk in the Adjutant's office at the U. S. Military Academy, was presented with a handsome inkstand of silver and cut glass. The occasion was the completion of his fiftieth continuous year of service as clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Academy. The gift was from the officers on duty at West Point, and attested the high esteem in which all the officers who have come in contact with Mr. Ward hold him. His friends in the Service will be glad to know that Mr. Ward's health is exceedingly good and that he starts on his second half century of service at the Academy with the best prospect of finishing many years of it.

The Rough Riders of New York, an association of New York men who were in the 1st Volunteer Cavalry during the Spanish-American War, held their third annual reunion in the form of a dinner, at which Vice President Roosevelt, presided. At the Arena, New York, on the evening of May 2, Vice President Roosevelt acted as toastmaster, as well as contributing his share toward the speech-making and story-telling. Before any speeches were made all stood up and drank silent toasts to the memory of Capt. Allyn Capron, Lieut. William Tiffany, Sergt. Hamilton Fish and other Rough Riders who had been killed in action. A letter was read from Gen. Leonard Wood, formerly Colonel of the regiment, expressing regret that he could not be present with his former associates.

PERSONAL.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., has been ordered to Washington, D. C., for special duty.

P. A. Engineer John Pemberton, U. S. N., has left Orange, N. J., for a visit to Allenhurst, N. J.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, U. S. A., has left Fort Warren, for Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass.

Mrs. Swift, wife of Major Swift, U. S. A., has joined her husband in Porto Rico, where she will pass the summer.

Mrs. Haskell, widow of Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from an extended visit.

Mrs. W. K. Wright and Prof. A. M. Wright, wife and brother of Captain Wright, 7th U. S. Inf., were guests of the Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel and Mrs. Sauger, on Friday.

Mr. F. W. Commiskey, a prominent broker, father of Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, 46th U. S. Vols., was stricken with apoplexy, May 14, while playing croquet in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and is in a serious condition.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived at Newport, R. I., May 12, in the Dolphin, and he and Capt. F. E. Chadwick left later on the Dolphin on a short cruise eastward.

The Lee family relics, which were taken from Arlington in 1862, and which have since that time been at the National Museum in Washington, D. C., have been returned to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., and Miss Mary Custis Lee.

Capt. J. T. Martin, Art. Corps, commandant of Jackson Barracks, La., went to Fort St. Philip this week, and, in conjunction with Lieut. Wildurr Willing, prepared a chart, under the recent general orders governing artillery practice.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York May 15 by the steamship Oceanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Vice Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and staff, who are on their way to the China Station to relieve Admiral Seymour.

Gen. Pike Graham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Graham celebrated the 60th anniversary of their wedding a short time ago. The general is now enjoying driving himself in a phaeton through the beautifully shaded streets of Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, will leave Washington about May 25, and will sail for Manila on the Army transport Grant, which is scheduled to leave San Francisco on June 1. He had intended to sail on an earlier date but no transport was available.

Visitors to Havana that have enjoyed the hospitality of Captain and Mrs. Lucien Young will be glad to hear that Mrs. Young's health, which has not been good of late, was much benefited by the four days' trip to Key West, from which she returned to the Cuban capital on April 24.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York on the U. S. S. Buffalo was Pay Clerk Eugene Dann, U. S. N., who has been serving on the Asiatic Station since early in 1899. Pay Clerk Dann left New York in February, 1899, on the U. S. S. Buffalo, on her first trip to the Philippines.

Mrs. E. F. Ladd, on April 24, left Havana for Cienfuegos, previous to leaving for the States. The Havana "Post," speaking of the regret with which her departure from the city was viewed by the social world, said that a large number of her friends were at the station to wish her godspeed on her journey.

The departure of Mrs. and Miss Goodale, wife and daughter of Capt. George L. Goodale, from Havana, inspired the Havana "Post" to say that "Mrs. Goodale and her beautiful and charming daughter will be very much missed from Havana and Camp Columbia society, where they have been leaders during the last winter."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending May 15, 1901: Lieut. Chas. McK. Slatman, U. S. A.; Lieut. I. A. Shimer, U. S. A.; Lieut. Thos. Lyons, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. B. B. McCormick, U. S. N.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Ensign E. P. Jessop, U. S. N.

A cancellation of a mortgage for \$10,750 held by Oberlin M. Carter, late captain, C. E., was filed at Atlanta, Ga., May 15. The mortgage was given in 1895 by Mayhew Cunningham, of Savannah, to Robert F. Westcott and Margaret J. Westcott, the father-in-law and mother-in-law of Carter, and was transferred to Carter in 1899.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., retired, residing at Scottsdale, Arizona, met with a painful accident April 22. His right leg, just below the knee, was badly fractured by the kick of a horse. A severe wound received during the war, at the point of fracture, complicated the injury. He is at this date, May 9, on crutches but is doing well.

Before Col. William Black, Chief Engineer of the Department of Cuba for more than two years, left Havana for New York on April 24, the Employees Department gave Mrs. Black a very handsome silver tea service, accompanying it with a very pretty letter expressing the donors' appreciation of Colonel Black's many excellent qualities of head and heart, and gracefully asking Mrs. Black to add them in "accepting and sharing with him this little token of remembrance."

Major Philip Reade, U. S. A., arrived in Milwaukee, Wis., May 9 on a flying trip and left again the same day for St. Paul on business connected with his duties as assistant inspector general. The canteen is receiving his attention, though he explains that it is as an article of the soldier's equipment and not in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sense that he is considering it. "According to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," said Major Reade, "the canteen is a little round thing in which the soldiers carry the whisky issued to them by the Government. Except that it is not little, and that the Government does not issue whisky to the soldiers, the definition holds good. The canteen is the only article of the soldiers' equipment which has not undergone improvement within a generation. I have come here to see the Patton Paint Company, to learn from them if they can supply a paint for a wooden canteen which will not give its taste to water, coffee or tea; a paint which will withstand the effects of a liquid put in it hot. In fact, I want to know everything they can tell me in that regard, and I want a written statement from them concerning it so that I may submit it to the Government. I have been in correspondence with the firm for some months with that end in view. The canteens carry three pints and are now made of tin. The tin canteen must go. I do not know what will replace it."

Col. James M. Ingalls, U. S. A., is at Smith's Centre, Kansas.

Capt. Robert Sewell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sewell have returned to Washington, D. C., from a trip to Europe.

Lieut. H. S. Stevenson, 29th U. S. Inf., was expected at Fort Sheridan, Ill., this week from the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mrs. Custer, widow of Gen. G. A. Custer, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Europe May 15 on the steamship Oceanic.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, who was retired from the 5th U. S. Inf. in March, has selected Columbia, Mo., as his future home.

Capt. J. C. Sanford, C. E., on duty at Charleston, S. C., visited in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Victoria.

The sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund at West Point will be held at Cullum Hall (instead of Mrs. Larned's, as previously stated) on Friday, May 24, at 4 o'clock. All contributions may be sent to Mrs. Flebeger.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, has declined re-election as president of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, a position which he has filled for several years, in spite of his expressed desire to retire.

Chaplain Arthur O. Sykes, U. S. N., who has just completed a three years' cruise at sea, has been ordered for duty to the U. S. R. S. Franklin, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Chaplain and Mrs. Sykes have taken up their residence at 212 York street, Norfolk, Va.

"Discharged on account of desertion" is the official head before the name of 1st Lieut. Frank E. Edwards, 26th Inf., U. S. V., in the list of changes among officers issued from the Adjutant General's Office of the Army, May 15. The date of the discharge is March 20, 1901.

The Sultan of Turkey has just decorated a young New York lawyer, Clarence Chester, son of Capt. Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., as a mark of his esteem for Captain Chester, who could not accept a foreign decoration without the consent of Congress, for which he did not wish to ask. The decoration conferred is the Order of the Osmaniye.

Lieutenant Hobson, U. S. N., was entertained at a tea given in his honor by his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead, at their home on Farragut Square, Washington, on Tuesday, May 14, when the smart set were present to meet this young hero, who is enroute for duty at the Navy Department of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry, have as their guests their daughters, Mrs. Julius Morgan, who came on from her home in Princeton the early part of the week, and Mrs. Fairfield Osborne of New, who joined them later. Mrs. Rathbone, the sister of Mrs. Perry, is one of the Regents of Mount Vernon and is now at that historic old home.

Mrs. Hackett, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is ill at her residence, 1418 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and in consequence has been forced to cancel several entertainments and other social engagements. It is the present intention of Mrs. Hackett to spend a large part of the coming summer at her country home near Portsmouth, N. H.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, in a letter in which he says he would accept the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic if it should be offered to him without strife, adds that he would be unable to visit all the departments, but might be useful in Washington "looking after the administration of the pension laws and endeavoring to obtain such further legislation as may be deemed wise by the National Encampment."

Lieut. Alfred Allen Pratt, U. S. N., and Miss Harriet Rogers Hamilton, of East Bridgewater, Mass., were married at the home of the Misses Brown, 105 Duke street, Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, May 14, 1901. Chaplain Arthur O. Sykes, D. D., U. S. N., performed the ceremony according to the rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the presence of the fellow officers of Lieutenant Pratt, of the U. S. S. Topeka, and a small party of intimate friends. Lieutenant and Mrs. Pratt went to Old Point for a short stay, and upon their return he will report for duty on the Topeka and will sail to Port Royal, S. C., where he will be joined by Mrs. Pratt.

Secretary of the Navy Long has public sympathy in the illness in his family. A San Francisco despatch of May 15 says Secretary Long may leave the Presidential party and depart at any moment. He has received word that his daughter in Colorado Springs is dangerously ill. Secretary Long is accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Long and a young son. The boy was also taken ill May 14 at the Palace Hotel, where the Longs are staying, and the physician called in ordered the child's retirement at once. The Secretary is much worried over the illness in the family, and it is said is not inclined to continue his trip. The Presidential trip, however, has been brought to a close owing to the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley.

The Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R., held a largely attended meeting at the Ebbitt House in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 13, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The annual reports were very interesting and showed a busy and flourishing chapter. Mrs. Robert I. Fleming was elected regent, Mrs. David Smith, vice-regent; Mrs. George W. Baird, re-elected recording secretary; Mrs. William C. Borden, re-elected corresponding secretary; Miss Kate M. Bradley, treasurer; Miss Mary A. Townsend, re-elected registrar; Mrs. Herschel Main, historian; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Fred. G. McKenn, Miss Josephine C. Webster and Miss Josephine M. Stanley were re-elected to the board of management.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

Hugh H. Broadhurst, Goldsboro, N. C.; Herndon Sharp, New Orleans, La.; John R. Starkey, Roadhouse, Ill.; Lee R. Brown (alt.), Illinois; Walter E. Pridgen, Kerr, N. C.

LIEUT. TAYLOR AND AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

In the account of the capture of Aguinaldo in the Manila "Times" of March 29, which has just reached this country, there is little more news than we published in the long story of the capture in our issue of March 30. The "Times" article says General Funston credits Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 24th Inf., with getting hold of the man who revealed the secrets that led up to General Funston's scheme. It was on Jan. 14 that a special messenger of Aguinaldo's headquarters at Palanan, bearing letters to different generals, gave himself up to Lieutenant Taylor, who immediately sent him to General Funston at San Isidro. This messenger

had valuable correspondence which gave to General Funston the information as to Aguinaldo's whereabouts, etc., that enabled him to proceed intelligently with a plan of capture.

"Then and there," the "Times" quotes General Funston as saying, "I conceived the idea of arming and equipping a number of native troops to pass off as the reinforcements expected by the Filipino leader, and to make an endeavor to trap Aguinaldo in his lair." This is rather "newspaperish" language, but the "Times" attributes it to General Funston, whose official report, as well as those of the officers accompanying him, has not been received by the War Department. The "Times" also gives an alleged account by Capt. Russell T. Hazard, 11th Vol. Cav., of the fighting at Aguinaldo's headquarters, but the details do not materially differ from what has been already published. From it we learn that the Spanish ex-insurgent officer in the Funston party was named Segovia, and it is he who is credited with having shot the Filipino Major Alhambra in the hand before the latter jumped into the river and disappeared.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RETIREMENTS AND DEATHS.

Retirements among officers of the Army between April 15 and May 15 were as follows: By operation of law, act of June 30, 1882—Brig. Gen. Henry M. Robert, Chief of Engineers, May 2, 1901; Col. John C. Gilmore, assistant adjutant general, April 18, 1901; Col. Charles C. Byrne, assistant surgeon general, May 7, 1901; Col. Charles I. Wilson, assistant paymaster general, May 3, 1901. At their own request, after over 40 years' service, act of June 30, 1882: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, April 30, 1901; Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow, Chief of Engineers, May 3, 1901; Col. Wirt Davis, 3d Cav., April 29, 1901. At his own request, after over thirty years' service, section 1243, Revised Statutes: Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, May 3, 1901. For disability incident to the Service, acts of Oct. 1, 1890, and Feb. 2, 1901: Capt. Hollis C. Clark, 24th Inf., May 13, 1901.

The following is the official list of deaths of officers of the Regular and Volunteer Army between April 15 and May 15, 1901, as reported from the Adjutant General's Office: Col. Charles Keller, 23d Inf., April 22, 1901, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Major John H. Belcher, retired, April 15, 1901, at Boston, Mass.; Major Heskiah Gardner, retired, April 25, 1901, at Hammondsport, N. Y.; Major William C. Manning, retired, May 5, 1901, at Washington, D. C.; Capt. G. S. Luttrell Ward, retired, April 21, 1901, at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Oscar I. Converse, retired, April 23, 1901, at Richmond, Va.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. McNutt, retired, May 8, 1901, at Washington, D. C.; Major William Monaghan, additional paymaster, April 13, 1901; 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Cobb, 39th Inf., U. S. V., died April 15, 1901; 2d Lieut. Elmer B. Garrett, 39th Inf., U. S. V., April 19, 1901; 2d Lieut. Frank M. Polk, 39th Inf., U. S. V., April 29, 1901.

S. O., MAY 15, H. Q. A.
Major Hobart R. Bailey, 5th Infantry is relieved duty as aid de camp staff Lieutenant-General, May 31. Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, is announced as aid de camp staff Lieutenant-General, take effect June 1.

S. O., MAY 16, H. Q. A.
Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, will report to Major William H. Baldwin, commissary at San Francisco, for duty.

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Asst. Surg.
These paymasters are honorably discharged as majors, and additional paymasters of volunteers only: Capt. George T. Holloway; Capt. Thaddeus P. Varney; Capt. Thomas C. Goodman; Capt. Charles E. Stanton; Capt. James Canby.

G. O. 68, MAY 14, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
1—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States, Fourth Edition, 1900:

Uniform of officers of the line detailed for duty in staff departments and of acting judge advocates:

2½. Officers of the line of the Army detailed to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, and officers of the line of the Army detailed as acting judge advocates, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, will wear the mounted uniform of their respective arms of service, omitting the numbers on the full-dress helmet and shoulder knots and the line insignia on the coat collar and substituting therefor the insignia of the staff departments in which serving; the staff insignia for the full-dress helmet to be of metal corresponding in color to the staff insignia prescribed for the shoulder knot. Officers detailed in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments will wear the armorial devices detailed in the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt.

Staff department insignia will also be substituted for the regimental number or other line insignia on the saddlecloth.

II. The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, May 13, 1901.
By direction of the President, the island of Samar, Philippine Archipelago, transferred to the Department of Southern Luzon from the Department of the Visayas by War Department order of July 11, 1900, is restored to the Department of the Visayas.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
III. Owing to a misapprehension of the technical meaning of the words "disinfection" and "sanitation," and to the fact that quicklime is more frequently used to prevent infection than to destroy it, the Secretary of War directs that in future quicklime shall as a rule be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for all purposes and only in exceptionally urgent circumstances by the Medical Department, when it will be used solely for disinfection under the immediate supervision of medical officers.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

G. O., No. 66, Hdqrs. Army, A. G. O., Washington, May 13, 1901.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, May 8, 1901.
By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army under the act of Con-

gross approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," is established as follows:

Cavalry.

Twelve troops of 55 enlisted men each, 1,020; regimental and squadron noncommissioned staff, 8; regimental band, 28; total number of enlisted men in regiment, 1,056; number of regiments, 15; total number of enlisted men in cavalry, 15,840.

Each troop of cavalry will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 blacksmiths and farriers, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, 61 privates, total, 86.

Each cavalry band will consist of 1 chief musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 11 privates, total, 28.

Artillery Corps.

Sergeants major, senior grade, 21; sergeants major, junior grade, 27; 10 bands (organized as provided for cavalry) of 28 men each, 280; total noncommissioned staff and bands, 338.

Coast Artillery, 126 companies of 109 enlisted men each, 13,734.

Field Artillery, 30 batteries of 160 enlisted men each, 4,800; total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps, 18,562.

Each company of coast artillery will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 3 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 musicians, 81 privates, total, 109.

Each battery of field artillery will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 131 privates, total, 160.

Infantry.

Twelve companies of 104 enlisted men each, 1,248; regimental and battalion noncommissioned staff, 8; regimental band, 28; total number of enlisted men in regiment, 1,284; number of regiments, 20; total number of enlisted men in infantry, 25,520.

Each infantry company will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 1 artificer, 2 musicians, 81 privates, total, 104.

Each infantry band will consist of 1 chief musician, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 12 privates, total, 28.

Engineers, 4 companies of 104 enlisted men each, 416; battalion noncommissioned staff, 2; total number of enlisted men in battalion, 418; number of battalions, 3; total, 1,254; engineer band (organized as provided for infantry), 28; total number of men enlisted in engineers, 1,282.

Each engineer company will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 40 first-class privates, 40 second-class privates, total, 104.

Total enlisted in line of the Army, 74,504.

Staff Departments, etc.

U. S. Military Academy, 206; Signal Corps, 700; Ordnance Department, 700; Post commissary sergeants, 200; Post quartermaster sergeants, 150; Electrician sergeants, 100; Indian scouts, 75; recruiting parties and recruits, 500; total staff, etc., 2,733; total Army, 77,287.

As rapidly as the increase of the enlisted force of the artillery makes the appointment of officers under the act of February 2, 1901, possible, fourteen additional batteries of field artillery and 32 additional companies of coast artillery will be organized, under the direction of the division and department commanders, in the manner prescribed by General Orders No. 25, Adjutant General's Office, February 28, 1901, by making transfers from existing batteries and companies, the noncommissioned officers and men to be divided, as far as practicable, in such a way as to give equal promotion to the noncommissioned officers and to give to each battery and company the same proportion of experienced artillerists, and both the old and new batteries and companies being raised to the strength above prescribed by the assignment of recruits or transfers from the cavalry or infantry.

Division and department commanders will report by telegraph the number of men having good records who desire to be transferred from the cavalry or infantry to the coast or field artillery serving in their respective departments.

Upon each addition of 1,802 enlisted men to the strength of the artillery arm, one-sixth of the number of additional officers authorized by the act of February 2, 1901, will be appointed by promotion or new appointment.

Troops, batteries, and companies, either old or new organizations, which are below the strength herein established, will be filled as soon as practicable, and such of the old organizations as have already been recruited beyond the maximum fixed will receive no further additions until reduced below it. This reduction will be effected by casualties as they occur or by transfers as may be hereafter directed, except that any excess of noncommissioned officers in any grade will be disposed of by transfer or otherwise not later than July 1, 1901. Recruits assigned to troops and companies of the new regiments of cavalry and infantry now being organized under the act of February 2, 1901, in excess of the maximum strength herein fixed will be transferred to other troops and companies of their respective regiments which may be below the maximum strength.

All orders and instructions issued since February 2, 1901, relating to the enlisted strength of the Army which conflict with this order are hereby revoked.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By Command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major General, U. S. Army.

ARTILLERY INSPECTION.

G. O. 65, MAY 11, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following rules and regulations for the inspection of batteries or emplacements turned over to the artillery, under Par. 1,495 of the Regulations, and of guns, gun carriages, breechlocks, or any appliances pertaining thereto; of mining casemates or any submarine mining appliances; of instruments of precision of all kinds pertaining to the armament, together with all electrical apparatus which may be turned over to the artillery for use or care, or transferred from the various departments, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. As soon as practicable after taking over any battery, emplacement of mining casemate, under A. R. 1,496, the commanding officer will make a careful and thorough inspection, inviting the local engineer to accompany him, of the battery, emplacement, mining casemate, magazines, gun carriages, guns, and all mechanical and electrical appliances connected with the battery, submitting a separate and complete report thereon to department headquarters through the artillery district commander.

2. The commanding officer will note the condition of the galleries and magazines with respect to moisture; he will cause all doors to be opened and closed and all ammunition hoists to be operated with full charges of ammunition if on hand; he will note if the means of ammunition supply is adequate to the most rapid fire obtainable from the guns; he will inspect all drains and ascertain whether they are free and open, the condition of the parapet with respect to gullies, and note the prevalence of drifting sand; he will inspect all ramps, roads, and covered ways connected with the battery.

3. If guns have been mounted they must previous to inspection be put in condition for service. They will be run to and from battery and the action of all mechanisms connected with the gun will be tested. Each gun must be traversed several times between the stops to test the operation; the gun must be brought to bear upon two or more reference points, the azimuth being carefully noted in order to determine whether the center of motion of the carriage is concentric with the traverse circle. Test the level of the traverse circle, ascertain whether it is properly graduated, and if graduated the

orientation should be verified. The graduation and accuracy of the elevating device shall be verified. All breech mechanisms, all bright and working surfaces, and all mechanical appliances pertaining to the gun or carriage must be carefully examined for present or previous rust; for this purpose the hidden surfaces of the breechlocks must be exposed and all covers should be removed from gears or other mechanism.

4. Whenever a battery or emplacement is turned over without the guns and carriages mounted the inspection prescribed in paragraph 3 of this order will be made by the commanding officer as soon as the guns are mounted.

5. Whenever any guns, carriages, breechlocks, or any parts thereof, or any implements pertaining thereto are received at a post the ordnance officer will make a careful and detailed inspection, reporting to the commanding officer their condition. This report will be forwarded to department headquarters through the artillery district commander.

6. Whenever any implement or part of the armament is shipped from the post for repair, for transfer, or for any other purpose a careful inspection and a full report as to its condition will be made by the responsible officer to the post commander, and a copy of such report will be sent to the officer to whom the article is shipped.

7. Whenever a company commander is assigned to a battery he will make a careful inspection of the same, with detailed report as to its condition to the post commander. This report will be compared with the report of the preceding battery commander, and if any deterioration is found to have occurred the commanding officer will cause an investigation to be made as to the cause thereof. The report of such investigation will be forwarded to department headquarters through the artillery district commander.

8. The commanding officer will inspect the battery commander's station and report as to what trees or other obstructions should be removed in order to give the position under a field of view equal to the field of fire of the battery.

9. The power plant of the central station, or of separate batteries, including their boilers, engines, dynamos, storage batteries, and switch boards must be thoroughly tested. Fire shall be started in the cold boiler and the time required to get up steam or power noted. The station equipment must comply with the requirements of the Drill Regulations, Coast Artillery, pages 69, 70, and 71. The wiring in the station must be in plain view and wires of different polarity, or with great difference of potential within, must be so located as to preclude all possibility of their coming in contact.

The overhead lines and the conduits leading from the power plant to the gun emplacements must be inspected and tested for insulation. The current must be turned on the mains and inspection made to ascertain whether all the lights burn properly, and whether they are so placed as to give sufficient illumination for the reading of verniers and dials of the system of communication. All switches and junction boxes must be carefully examined and the insulation of the entire system determined. If the guns or hoists are worked by electric power all motors used in the system must be operated and the time required to traverse the gun, elevate it, retract it from the battery, and to hoist the ammunition, and the amount of current used in these various operations must be carefully noted. A similar inspection must be made whenever a new electric plant at any post is turned over to the artillery. Commanding officers may detail officers who are skilled in such work to make the technical tests required. The reports of these officers will accompany the report of the commanding officer.

10. Whenever any search lights, position finders, dial telegraphs, or other instruments for use in fire control and direction are received at a post an officer skilled in their use will be detailed to test them and report as to their condition. The same action will be taken upon these reports as is prescribed in paragraph 6.

11. Whenever submarine-mining equipments are turned over by the Engineer Department to the artillery an officer skilled in the use of the same will, if possible, be detailed to inspect the property. In case no such officer is available the officer receiving this property will be governed by the following directions:

a. Inspect all transformers, switch boards, operating boxes, storage batteries, electric-light equipment, circuit closers, regulator plugs, cut-out fuses, and other electrical instruments to see that they are free from rust and in good working order, and whenever possible test the various apparatus to determine if the circuits are complete and insulation good.

b. All engines and other mechanical appliances must be inspected to see if they are complete and in good state of preservation.

c. All mine cases, compound plugs, tools, anchors, junction boxes, shackles, closed sockets, ropes, and other stores must be examined and their condition noted.

d. Cables and insulated wire must be stored under water if practicable. All material of this character turned over as "serviceable" should be tested for insulation before recapturing for the same.

12. Whenever standard systems have been adopted and regulations have been issued prescribing the same any deviation will be noted in the reports.

TROOPS ORDERED HOME FROM PHILIPPINES.

G. O. 67, MAY 13, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following troops are relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco, California, where upon arrival they will be reported by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for assignment to stations:

4th U. S. Cavalry—Headquarters, field, staff and band and three squadrons.

Coast Artillery—29th, 30th, 32d and 33d Companies.

Field Artillery—1st, 8th, 10th, 12th and 15th Batteries.

14th U. S. Infantry—Headquarters, field, staff, band and 2d and 3d Battalions.

18th U. S. Infantry—Headquarters, field, staff band and 2d and 3d Battalions.

23d U. S. Infantry—Headquarters, field, staff, band and 1st and 2d Battalions.

Enlisted men of the organizations named serving in their first enlistments and having one year or more to serve will be transferred by the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, to other commands serving in the Division, and enlisted men of other organizations than those herein named serving in the Division of the Philippines having three months or less to serve and having signified their intention not to re-enlist, will be transferred to the returning organizations. The horses and horse equipments of the cavalry and the horses, field guns and equipments of the batteries above named, will be retained in the Division of the Philippines.

By Command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.,

Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR 16, MAY 10, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Status of officers holding permanent commissions as Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain—Upon the question whether officers of the Quartermaster's Department commissioned as captains and assistant quartermasters prior to the act of February 2, 1901, will continue to hold that designation, or whether under that act they become without the issuance of the new commissions quartermasters with the rank of captain, and whether this class of officers who have already been appointed as assistant quartermasters will be required to renew their bonds as quartermasters in lieu of those heretofore furnished by them—

Judge Advocate General's Office,

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1901.

I am of the opinion that the law mentioned has changed the name of the office; that existing commissions remain in force; that the designation "quartermaster" may hereafter be used as to those holding commissions as

assistant quartermasters, and that existing bonds remain in force.

In case an officer holding a commission as assistant quartermaster hereafter gives a bond, the bond should be given in China between May 26, 1900 and March 2, 1901, must be counted from the date of departure from the United States to the date of return thereto. (We omit the text, Ed.)

G. N. LIEBER, Judge Advocate General.

The foregoing opinion approved by the Secretary of War, May 2, 1901.

By Command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major General, U. S. Army.

CIR. 209, APRIL 27, PAYM. GENL'S OFFICE, U. S. A.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 127. Ten per cent. increased pay, acts May 26, 1900, and March 2, 1901. The increase of pay proper for service in China between May 26, 1900 and March 2, 1901, must be counted from the date of departure from the United States to the date of return thereto. (We omit the text, Ed.)

No. 128. Increased pay for higher command, supplemental to Decision 118, Circular, No. 254.

Comptroller Tracewell in concluding his decision in the above case, says: "I hold that if an officer has received money for the exercise of a command above that pertaining to his grade which he would not have been entitled to receive under the rule laid down in my decision of February 27, 1901, it should be charged against him notwithstanding the decision of March 31, 1899. The question whether credit should be withheld from disbursing officers who had made such payments prior to the receipt of the decision of February 27, 1901, is not before me and no opinion is expressed thereon."

CIR. 290, MAY 6, PAYM. GENL'S OFFICE, U. S. A.

Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 129. A soldier discharged from the Regular Army to accept a commission in the Volunteers, who reenlisted within three months after his muster out of the volunteer service, is "entitled to count all service as an enlisted man as continuous service; but can not count time served as a commissioned officer in computing further increase of pay, or in computing thirty years' service for retirement."

No. 130. Chaplains are entitled to rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of infantry, and can not draw mounted pay or certificate of Secretary of War or department commander that duty required them to be mounted. The law requires that necessary means of transportation be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for service in the field.

No. 131. First lieutenant and assistant surgeon of volunteers, appointed under act of March 2, 1899, promoted by seniority to captain, is entitled to pay of captain from date of acceptance of commission only.

(We omit the text following each of the above decisions. Ed.)

CIRCULAR —, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 3, 1901.

What constitutes a public record? Inviolability of the records of the War Department. Difference between records of disbanded and existing military organizations. Records of disbanded organizations should not be permitted to be impeached by ex parte papers.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the decision of the Secretary of War thereon are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Judge Advocate General's Office,

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1901.

To the Chief of the Record and Pension Office:

The question discussed arose on an application of a Volunteer of the Spanish War for the removal from his record of a charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge. The Chief of the Record and Pension Office said:

"This case raises a very important question, viz: What action can the Department properly take, in this and similar cases, either in the way of altering the official records in its custody or making notations upon them declaring them to be erroneous, or registering other decisions or opinions with regard to them."

The Judge Advocate General in his reply says:

"It is evident that in former years great liberty was taken with records in this respect, and that even now, after the subject has been pretty fairly covered by decisions of the War Department, questions in regard to it still present themselves, as is evidenced by the paper which you submit. In order that a final and comprehensive decision may be reached, it seems to be advisable to consider it—the inviolability of the records of the War Department—with some care."

Then follows a citation from law books to show what a public record is, and the Judge Advocate General continues:

"Official returns and other records made by officers of the Army, pursuant to statute, regulations, orders or custom, and deposited with their legal custodian, are public records, and are entitled to that degree of credit which attaches to such records. The inviolability of these records has reference to their actual physical alteration by the obliteration of original entries or other mutilation, or by making new entries, to be received as parts of the original records. It seems to me that this may be very summarily disposed of, by holding that there is no authority whatever for such alterations. The record of an organization which is still in existence may be altered by the officer who made it, and who is cognizant of the facts entered in the record, but I do not understand that it can be legally altered by any other authority. And the record of an organization which is no longer in existence can not, in my opinion, be legally altered in this way at all, because there is no longer any officer in service, who, by virtue of his office, can make the alteration."

Various letters and opinions of Secretaries McCrary, Endicott and Proctor, Adjutant Generals Townsend, Barber and Drum and the Judge Advocate General's Office are quoted to show that there has thus far been no uniformity of action in this important matter. Continuing, the Judge Advocate General says:

"The foregoing will suffice to show the tendency of the decisions of the War Department. Nearly all of those that I have seen—and I have seen a large number—recognize to a greater or less extent the inviolability of the records of the War Department and often announce sound principles and lay down good rules. The difficulty evidently has been that these principles and rules have not been strictly carried out. It is prescribed by act of Congress that the records of the volunteer organizations shall, after the disbandment of the organizations, be filed in the Record and Pension Office. I understand that in that office no alteration of records is ever thought of, but that when the Department decides that the evidence is sufficient to establish a certain fact not appearing of record a note is made on the proper record, showing that it has been so decided. Before these records are transferred from the Adjutant General's Office to the Record and Pension Office the same regard for their inviolability is not observed, but, on the contrary, as I am informed, entries are lined out (lines drawn through them) and new entries substituted, and even new names added to the rolls. I have a case of the latter kind before me now, where, nearly six months after the muster out of a volunteer organization (the Twenty-seventh Light Battery, Indiana Vol-

unteers), a name, not appearing anywhere of record, was entered on the muster-in and muster-out rolls, and under instructions from the Adjutant General's Office enlistment papers were executed at this time, to take effect from the date of muster in.

"That the sacredness (if I may so call it) of the record is not duly observed is also very well illustrated by another case. A 'report of sick and wounded' was received at the Surgeon General's Office, which included both Regulars and Volunteers. This was a mistake, because statute law requires the report as to the Volunteers to be filed in the Record and Pension Office, whereas that as to the Regulars is filed in the Surgeon General's Office. To remedy this, the record, consisting of a number of sheets, was separated into two parts, one part being retained in the Surgeon General's Office, and the other part with a copy of the page containing the surgeon's certificate being sent to the Record and Pension Office. There was, of course, no authority for this. As the law requires that the records of disbanded volunteer organizations shall be filed in the Record and Pension Office, when there is a mixed report, like the one mentioned, the whole of it must be so filed, the office interested retaining, if desired, a copy of so much as relates to Regulars. This has been so ruled by the War Department under date of Nov. 27, 1900.

"These illustrations are sufficient to show that, although the War Department has, by the principles and rules it has laid down, to a considerable extent, tried to protect its records, it has not been well sustained by the practice. So that I think that it can be too positively declared that it is absolutely unauthorized to tamper with records in this way. Perhaps it ought to be expressly forbidden.

"As to the weight or force of public records in evidence the authorities are not all agreed. It has been stated that they are equal to the ordinary testimony given under the obligation of an oath. But the true rule undoubtedly is, that these records are prima facie evidence (Am. and Eng. Enc. of Law, title, Record). That is, until they are invalidated they are proof of the facts which they set forth pursuant to the purpose for which they are kept. But how invalidated? It may happen that there will be conflicting records and that it will be necessary to decide between them, but, aside from this, the most important question to determine is whether we should allow public military records to be impeached by ex parte affidavits and other papers. In considering this question it will be of assistance, I think, to divide these records into three classes, namely, those of the Civil War (ancient records), those of the recently disbanded Volunteer Army of the war with Spain, and the records of existing organizations.

"As to the first, it is manifest that they should be held inviolable, so far as any action of an Executive Department is concerned. What is submitted to the War Department as evidence, and I suppose that this is nearly always in the form of affidavits, is, of course, entirely unlike testimony given in court, where the witness may be subjected to the searching test of a cross-examination. The admission of such affidavits would be open to all the dangers of deliberate fraud and defective memory, and that they should be received for the purpose of impeaching records made long ago under conditions and requirements intended to secure their accuracy is, in my judgment, most inadvisable. Congress has power to declare the effect as evidence of public records made by officers, and in the absence of legislation relating to such records, the executive could regulate the matter, and could, if it saw fit to do so, weaken the force and effect of these official returns by admitting affidavits impeaching their correctness. But this would be in the highest degree dangerous. There can be no safety except in the rejection of affidavits and other ex parte papers when offered for this purpose.

"And, although there are not precisely the same nor as strong reasons for applying this rule to the records of a recently disbanded army, because there is not the same lapse of time to weaken the memory, yet there are dangers here also—the danger of fraud and the danger of allowing any record to be impeached by the ex parte papers of interested persons. And I again refer to the fact, that for the War Department to admit such evidence, if there are cases would be without the safeguard of cross-examination. . . . The records of courts-martial and official returns or other similar military records are not, it is true, on the same footing in this respect, court-martial records having a judicial and conclusive character which the others have not. Yet the danger of attack by ex parte affidavits is in general as great in the case of official returns and similar records as in the case of court-martial records, and ought to be as carefully guarded against.

"Under date of July 30, 1890, this office said: 'It is not considered safe and is not for that reason the practice of the Department, to accept affidavits by themselves as evidence of a person having been in the service. If there is any record evidence at all that tends to show it, affidavits are accepted to add to and strengthen and explain the record. But if there is not and never was any record, affidavits are not taken at all.' It is inconceivable that under existing regulations a man should be in the Army and no record exist of the fact, and therefore when there is no such record it should be held to prove that he was not in the Army. As, then, there are facts which, in the absence of records, should not be proved by affidavits, so it seems to be still more certain that ex parte affidavits should not be considered for the purpose of impeaching the official records of disbanded organizations.

"With reference to the records of existing organizations a different rule obtains. As indicated in a foregoing quotation of a decision of the Secretary of War, while an organization is still in the military service the Department can correct a record of it upon the request or authorization of the officer who signed the record and certified to its correctness, and it is also to be noted that regulations and practice recognize that statements made in such records—as, for example, with reference to property accountability—may be modified allude. Not that the record itself may be altered, but that its statements may be made by any other conclusions arrived at. But the present inquiry is not with reference to the records of existing organizations. As to those of disbanded organizations my opinion is decided that, in the absence of legislation requiring it, the War Department should not receive affidavits to invalidate records which do not themselves present reasons for questioning their accuracy. But this should not be held to exclude them in the case of disagreeing records, when they are offered for the purpose of sustaining one of the records, although impeaching the other.

"In a recent case (9785) this office gave the following opinion:

"Upon the statement of facts contained in the accompanying brief, I am of the opinion that the soldier referred to should be regarded as having been absent without proper authority from October 10, 1898, the date he left the hospital, to June 8, 1899, the date of the muster out of his company. It appears by the records that he was sick in the First Division Hospital, Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Fla., from September 28, to October 10 or 11, 1898, when he was returned to duty, but that instead of reporting for duty he went to Jonesville, Va., where he was under the care of a local physician. The soldier makes affidavit and his company commander (as summary court officer, although this adds nothing) certifies that he left Jacksonville on sick furlough, but so far from there being record evidence of this fact, it is contradicted by the record. This is in effect an attempt to impeach the records of an organization which is no longer in existence by an ex parte affidavit and certificate. When there are conflicting records, a resort to evidence allude may be necessary, but in this case there is no such conflict, and on the facts stated I am of opinion that the records should be held to be conclusive on the question submitted. It may be added that the fact that the soldier was sick in Jonesville, Va., did not change his condition from that of absent without authority to that of absent with authority. Having gone to Jonesville without authority, that condition, never having been legally terminated, continued until his discharge."

This opinion was approved by the Secretary of War, February 15, 1901. The views expressed have a distinct application to the case under consideration, which should be decided similarly, to the effect that the record can not be impeached in the manner proposed.

"Very respectfully,

G. N. LIEBER, Judge-Advocate General.

"The views set forth by the Judge-Advocate General of the Army in the foregoing opinion are concurred in and will govern the practice of the War Department in future.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

G. O. 10, MAY 6, DEPT. OF COLO.

Major Edward B. Moseley, surgeon, U. S. A., is announced as chief surgeon of the Department, relieving Col. Henry Lippincott, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A.

G. O. 4, MAY 13, DEPT. OF EAST.

Col. Henry Lippincott, Asst. Surg. General, is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department of the East, and will relieve Major William H. Corbuser, surgeon, temporarily performing the duties of that position.

G. O. 8, MAY 4, DEPT. OF CUBA.

During the temporary absence of Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M., of the Department, Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, will be charged with the duties of the office.

G. O. 3, MAY 8, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Announces the allowance of transportation in the Dept. of Cuba.

G. O. 10, MAY 9, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Announces that a systematic course of instruction for all cavalry officers stationed at cavalry posts in this Department will be commenced at once, and will be continued until all cavalry officers at each of those posts are fully capable of instructing packmasters, cargadors and packers in their respective duties. Drills will be had twice each week.

So much of G. O. No. 4, C. S., these Headquarters, as conflicts with this order is modified accordingly.

G. O. 11, MAY 7, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Capt. Delamere Skerrett, acting judge advocate, U. S. A., is designated as acting engineer officer, acting ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice of the Department, relieving Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

G. O. 8, MAY 10, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Col. William P. Hall, A. G., is relieved from duty as adjutant general of the Department.

Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th U. S. Cav., is, in addition to his other duties, designated to act as adjutant general of the Department.

Capt. William H. Hart, commissary, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty as chief commissary of the Department during the absence of Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general, U. S. A.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., accompanied by Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., Acting Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Saint Paul, Minn., on official business and return to Chicago. (May 11, D. L.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Frank B. McKenna, Inspector general, U. S. V. (Capt., 28th U. S. Inf.), now on temporary duty at Dept. of Lakes headquarters, will report to the acting inspector general of the Department for duty. (May 7, D. L.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave to include July 31, 1901, is granted Major Edgar S. Dudley, judge advocate. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Q. M. General, Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to make selection of horses now at that post that can be utilized for mounts for new cavalry regiments. (May 6, D. Colo.)

Major Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., will proceed to Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me., and thence to the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., to examine these arsenals and report upon the adaptability of each and its buildings, officers' quarters, barracks and grounds, for use as a garrisoned post, also as to the number of troops that can be accommodated at each under existing conditions, and submit an estimate of cost of the alterations necessary to place the buildings, grounds, etc., in proper condition for the occupation of suitable garrisons. (May 13, D. E.)

Major Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M., U. S. V., having settled his insular responsibilities, will proceed to comply with Par. 16, S. O. 78, C. S., H. Q. A. (May 3, D. Cuba.)

Leave for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept., is granted to Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster. (May 4, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q. M., U. S. A., in addition to his present construction duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will assume charge of all repairs, etc., to barracks and grounds, and the improvement of roads at that post. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts (appointed May 13, 1901, from Q. M. Sergeant, Co. F, 7th Inf.), now at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Valdez, Alaska, for duty to relieve Post Quartermaster Sergeant Philipp Glesener. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. John Simpson, A. Q. M. G., president of the examining board at San Antonio, Texas, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. Jesse C. Nichols, Artillery Corps. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, C. S., recently appointed, now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty as commissary. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, C. S., recently appointed, now at Keene, N. H., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as commissary. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William L. Geary, C. S., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will report to Major William H. Baldwin, C. S., purchasing commissary at San Francisco, Cal., for duty as an assistant in his office. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Commissary, U. S. A., is assigned as Assistant to the Chief Commissary of the Department. (May 7, D. Cuba.)

Par. 18, S. O. 110, May 11, 1901, relating to Capt. Morton J. Henry, Commis. U. S. A., is revoked. Capt. Henry, now in Philadelphia, will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty as commissary. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas W. Darragh, U. S. Inf., commissary, will proceed to New York City, and report in person to Major David L. Brainard, purchasing commissary in that city, for duty as his assistant. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1901, is granted Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave to include June 7, 1901, is granted Capt. H. Brookman Wilkinson, Asst. Surg., recently appointed. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William O. Cutliffe, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William O. Cut-

liffe, assistant surgeon, U. S. V. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave to include May 29, 1901, is granted Capt. William H. Block, Asst. Surg., U. S. V. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg., H. E. Menage, Fort Wingate, N. M. (May 2, D. Colo.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Tepburn, will proceed from Fort Apache, Arizona, to Fort Wingate, N. M., in time to report to the C. O. for temporary duty during the absence on leave of A. A. Surg. H. E. Menage. (May 2, D. Colo.)

Major Luther B. Grandy, Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, now at Atlanta, Georgia, will upon the expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila, for duty. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. H. Brokman Wilkinson, Asst. Sur. U. S. V., now at Bishopville, will upon the expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. John Carling, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

Contract Dental Surgeon George L. Mason, will proceed to San Francisco, for transportation to Manila, for duty. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, deputy surgeon general, who will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William G. Gambrell, paymaster, U. S. A., is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V., only, to take effect May 10, 1901. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

The following named paymasters, U. S. A., are honorably discharged as majors, additional paymasters, U. S. V., only, to take effect May 11, 1901: Capt. James W. Dawes, Capt. Timothy D. Keleher. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John R. Lynch, paymaster, U. S. A., is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V., only, to take effect May 13, 1901. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James B. Houston, paymaster, is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, only, to take effect May 14, 1901. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V., only, to take effect May 15, 1901. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. William W. Harts, C. E., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for inspection of various works of municipal improvement in progress in Boston. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect June 8, 1901, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major Henry M. Adams, C. E. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 12, S. O. 97, April 26, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to the examination of 2d Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C. of E., is revoked. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the station and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are ordered: Lieut. Col. William S. Stanton in addition to his present duties as engineer of the First and Second light-house districts will relieve Col. Charles R. Suter of the fortification and river and harbor works and bridge supervision in his charge. Col. Suter will take station at New York engineer of the northeast division, and he is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 1, S. O. 80, April 6, 1901, H. Q. A., for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the Army with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers, vice Brigadier General George L. Gillespie, relieved. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E., in addition to his other duties will temporarily relieve Major Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., of the duties now in his charge. Major Lockwood will take station at Washington, D. C., for duty as engineer secretary of the Light-House Board, to relieve Major Richard L. Hoxie, C. E. (May 16, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Andrew H. Russell, O. D., will proceed via Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport sailing from that place for the Philippine Islands, June 1, 1901. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. A. F. Curtis, A. C., is detailed Ord. Officer, and in charge of Post Exchange. (Sullivan's Island, May 10.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for two months to take effect July 1, 1901, is granted Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, U. S. A. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, signal officer, U. S. V., is extended one month. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Samuel Reber, signal officer of the Dept., will proceed to New London, Conn., and Fort Terry, N. Y., on duty in connection with the location of a proposed cable between Goshen Point and Gardiner's Island. (May 13, D. E.)

Lieut. John T. Sayles, Signal Officer, U. S. V., will proceed from Cuba to his home, so as to reach it not later than May 15, 1901, the date of his muster out of service. (May 6, D. Cuba.)

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain L. W. Barry is detailed Asst. Post Librarian. (Pt. Monroe, May 7.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 2d Cav., is transferred from Troop H to Troop E. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Sick leave for two months on account of sickness, is granted Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin, 5th Cav. (May 16, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel F. Dallman, 5th Cav., (then 2d Lieut., 8th Cav.), is extended one month. (May 16, H. Q. A.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. J. M. BELL.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 13, 1901, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th U. S. Cav. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. M'GREGOR.

Veterinarian John Tempany, 9th Cav., is relieved from further duty with that regiment, and will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Major George L. Scott, 10th Cav., recruiting officer. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

11th CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Leave to include May 28, 1901, is granted 2d Lieut. George Grunert, 11th Cav. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

Troops F and G, 11th Cav., will proceed, dismounted, May 18, from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and take station. (S. O. 109, May 11, D. E.)

Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav., (promoted from 1st Lieut., 5th Cav., subject to examination) will report before examining board at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for examination for promotion. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. A. S. Suger, 11th Cav., is assigned to Co. I, Lieut. G. Grunert to L., and Lieut. John Cooke to M. Private W. De F. Rahming has been appointed Sergeant Major. (Ft. Myer, May 11.) Corp. M. E. Murphy, G, 11th Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

The immediate organization and equipment of the 2d Squadron, 11th Cav., at Fort Myer, Va., is ordered. The officers on duty at the post will be utilized for this pur-

pose so far as may be practicable, and if additional officers are at any time required prompt report will be made. (May 16, D. E.)

Corp. J. A. House, Co. 11, Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. Creed F. Cox is transferred from the 3d Cav. to the 11th Cav., Troop F. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

12th CAVALRY—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

2d Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901 (from acting hospital steward, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army), is assigned to the 12th Cav., and will join that regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

14th CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LERO.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav. is extended ten days. (May 14, H. Q. A.)

15th CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

2d Lieut. William C. Gardenhire, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901 (from 1st sergeant, Troop C, 15th U. S. Cav.), is assigned to the 15th U. S. Cav., and will join that regiment. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

The body of a man shot through the head was found lying by the roadside in the reservation near Benicia, Cal., May 7. It proved to be Private Joseph Bicknell, a member of Troop E, 15th Cav., who enlisted but a short time ago, and the evidence shows that it was a case of suicide, though it is not known what led him to take his life. This is the second case of suicide at Benicia Barracks within a week, as it was only on May 2, that Private Antone Feltig shot himself through the head while in a state of intoxication.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery.

The leave granted Capt. Henry A. Reed, Art. Corps, U. S. Army, is extended one month. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Major Sedgwick Pratt, A. C., is charged with the supervision of instructions and drills, etc. (Ft. Wadsworth, May 4.)

So much of Par. 12, S. O., April 9, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. George F. Landers, Art. Corps, is amended so as to direct that he be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., on or about June 30, 1901, and then join his proper station. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergeant Arthur L. Heasley, Artillery Corps, now on temporary duty at Fort Adams, R. I., is assigned to duty at that post. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergeant Ernest G. Trumbo, Artillery Corps, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Virginia. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. J. Bailey, Art. Corps, will proceed to make the prescribed inspection of the Military Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt. (May 14, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, Art. Corps, is assigned to duty, temporarily, with the 73d Company, C. Art., and will report accordingly. (May 10, D. E.)

Elec. Serg. C. J. Armstrong will proceed to Fort Mansfield, R. I., for duty. (Ft. Williams, May 10.)

Elec. Serg. J. E. Wilson, A. C., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., for duty. (Ft. Monroe, May 9.)

Corps. E. Stranahan, 7th, and T. McPhail, 15th, Co. C, A., have been promoted to sergeant.

Post Q. M. Serg. E. A. Gehrman, 5th, Co. C, A., will proceed to Washington Barracks, to be examined for position of Ord. Serg. (Ft. Washington, May 8.)

Corp. J. B. Baker, 6th, Co. C, A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. W. P. Pense, A. C., is detailed Post Librarian. (Ft. Monroe, May 7.)

Serg. W. A. Woodlief, 4th Co., C, A., is detailed Act. Serg. Major. (Jackson B'ks, May 6.)

Corp. W. Miller, 5th, Co. C, A., San Juan, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. F. S. Strong, A. C., is detailed Ord. Officer. Capt. H. D. Todd, A. C., is detailed Act. Eng. Officer. (Ft. Monroe, May 11.)

Corp. W. Poolman, 79th Co., C, A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Elec. Serg. E. G. Trumbo will proceed to Ft. Monroe. (Ft. Adams, May 12.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. M. E. Bower, A. C. (Ft. Trumbull, May 11.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Knight, A. C., will proceed to Lake City, on rec. duty. (Ft. Barrancas, May 9.)

Col. F. L. Guenther, Art. Corps, will proceed to the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., to examine and report upon its adaptability and its buildings, officers' quarters, barracks and grounds, for use as a garrisoned post, also as to the number of troops that can be accommodated under existing conditions, and submit an estimate of cost of the alterations necessary to place the buildings, grounds, etc., in proper condition for the occupation of a suitable garrison.

1st Lieut. Jos. Wheeler, J. A. C., is attached to 39 Co., C, A., for duty. (Ft. Banks, May 14.)

Corp. W. C. Dodican, 72d Co., A. C., has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. William Chamberlaine, Artillery Corps, from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, May 13, to Washington, D. C., for special duty. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

The following-named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at Governor's Island, N. Y. City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Captains John A. Lundeen, Garland N. Whistler, and Albert S. Cummins; First Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart; First Lieut. James M. Williams; Second Lieut. Le Vert Coleman; Alfred B. Putnam; Frank C. Jewell; and Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, will report before examining board at Governor's Island, N. Y. City, to determine his fitness for promotion. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about May 16, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Gordon G. Helner, Art. Corps, recruiting officer. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Clermont L. Best, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. William L. Guthrie, 12th Cav., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the board of officers convened at San Antonio, Texas, vice Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, Artillery Corps, relieved. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

4th INFANTRY—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Capt. F. B. Andrews 4th Inf., is detailed Adj. and Rec. Officer. (Plattsburg B'ks., May 7.)

7th INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Major Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., now under orders to join his regiment in the Department of Alaska, is detailed for duty as A. Q. M., and A. C. S., on the transport "Seward," to sail from Seattle, Washington, for Alaska, the latter part of May, 1901. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 1, S. O., 66, March 21, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to join his regiment is amended so as to direct him to report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty in that department. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

11th INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. R. E. Longan, 11th Inf., will conduct soldiers for Cuba on board the Sedgwick. (Ft. Columbus, May 9.)

19th INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Second Lieut. William O. Wright, Jr., 19th Inf., is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect May 13, 1901. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

23d INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 23d Inf., is still further extended two months. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

24th INFANTRY—COL. P. H. ELLIS.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, 24th Inf., having been found physically disqualified to perform the duties of a captain of infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain of infantry is announced, to date from May 13, 1901. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted to take effect May 20, 1901. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

26th INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 26th U. S. Inf., is extended fifteen days. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

Co. G. will proceed to Waco for target practice. Contract Surgeon G. P. Heard will go with Co. Capt. T. F. Dwyer is detailed Range Officer. (Ft. McPherson, May 13.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Peek, 26th Inf. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

27th INFANTRY—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

Priv. J. W. McIntyre, 27th Inf., has been appointed sergeant major of the 2d Battalion.

Privates A. R. Alexander, E. H. Keeler, L. S. Bell, G. 27th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeants.

28th INFANTRY—COL. M. HOOTON.

Leave for one month is granted Major Palmer G. Wood, 28th Inf. (May 6, D. E.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 28th Inf., is further extended one month. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

29th INFANTRY—COL. W. M. DEMPSEY.

2d Lieut. Hugh S. Stevenson, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901 (from private, Co. A, 18th Inf.), is assigned to the 29th Inf., and will join that regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

The operation of so much of Par. 17, S. O., 97, April 26, 1901, as directs Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th U. S. Inf., to proceed to join his regiment, is suspended until further orders. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901 (from corporal, Co. C, 18th Inf.), is assigned to the 29th Inf., and will join that regiment at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGT., LT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Porto Rico Regt., is extended twenty-three days. (May 13, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Walter F. Martin, Porto Rico Regt., is extended twenty-three days. (May 14, D. E.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Henry Catley, U. S. A., at his own request is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Cornelius C. Cusick, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. (May 9, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made:

Lieut. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield (promoted from major, 8th Cav.), to the 5th Cav., to date from April 29, 1901, vice Jackson, promoted. He will join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave.

Major Charles G. Ayres (promoted from captain, 10th Cav.), to the 8th Cav., to date from April 29, 1901, vice Hatfield, promoted. He will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Cuba, for assignment to a station, and will join upon the expiration of his present leave. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

The following-named lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated.

Albert L. Jossman (appointed from corporal, Co. I, 1st Inf.), to the 27th Inf.; Joseph I. McMullen (appointed from 1st sergeant, Troop H, 6th Cav.), to the 28th Inf.; William S. Barriger (appointed from private, Troop H, 6th Cav.), to the 28th Inf.; Lieut. Jossman will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. Lieuts. McMullen and Barriger will join their regiments at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (May 15, H. Q. A.)

The following-named 2d lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Second Lieut. Robert G. Peck (appointed from 1st sergeant, Co. H, 10th Inf.), to the 26th U. S. Inf.; Second Lieut. Wallace McNamara (appointed from corporal, 28th Co., Coast Artillery), to the 27th Inf.; Second Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper (appointed from private, Co. I, 23d Inf.), to the 28th Inf.; Lieuts. Peck and Pepper will proceed to join their regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. McNamara will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

The following-named 2d lieuts., recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders:

Rawson Warren (appointed from corporal, 28th Co., Coast Artillery), to the 12th Cav.; Edward Gottlieb (appointed from electrician sergeant, Artillery Corps), to the 28th Inf.; Sylvester C. Loring (appointed from private, Troop H, 2d Cav.), to the 27th Inf.; Lieut. Warren to join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Lieut. Gottlieb will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Lieut. Loring will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave until August 23, 1901, is granted to Cadet Orville N. Tyler, 2d Class, U. S. M. A. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergeant Michael Sanford, 1st Inf.; Sergeant Whitaker Hayes, 18th Co., Coast Art.; Sergeant John White, 23d Co., Coast Art. (May 10, H. Q. A.)

FIRE DEPT., PORT SLOCUM.

Col. Woodruff Comd'g Ft. Slocum has organized an efficient fire dept. there, offered as follows, himself being the Fire Marshal: Supernumerary Marshal, Maj. Jas. M. Regan, 9th Inf.; First Department, Hose, etc., 51st Company, Chief Captain, John V. White, Artillery Corps; Supernumerary Chief, 1st Lieut. B. C. Vestal, Art. Corps; Second Department, Ladders, Axes, etc., 57th Company, Coast Art.; Chief Captain Edward F. McGlachlin, Art. Corps; Supernumerary Chief, 2d Lieut. William Tidball, Art. Corps; Third Dept., Guard General Service, Detachment, etc., Chief Capt. C. C. Ballou, 12th Inf.

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Frank Thorp, Art. Corps; Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Douglas, Art. Corps, Ordnance Officer, is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on Friday, May 10, 1901, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. William Siegel, 9th Battery, Field Artillery, an applicant for the position of ordnance sergeant, U. S. A. (May 7, D. L.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Hamilton, to examine such 2d lieutenants of the cavalry and infantry

as may be ordered to appear before it for transfer to the artillery arm of the Service, under Sec. 9 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901. Detail for the board, Major Anthony W. Vogdes, Major Luigi Lomia, and Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, Art. Corps. (May 14, D. E.)

MILITIA CAMPS.

The Naval Brigade of Massachusetts is authorized to encamp at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., from August 17 to 24, 1901.

The 1st Regiment Heavy Art., Mass. Vol. Militia, is authorized to encamp by battalions at Fort Rodman, Mass., from July 30 to August 20, 1901. (May 10, D. E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. William J. Watson, 40th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for the purpose of fixing the extent of the disabilities received by him while in the military service of the United States. (May 13, H. Q. A.)

G. C. M., at West Point, New York, May 14, 1901: Detail Major Charles B. Hall, 2d Inf.; Capt. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, Art. Corps; Capt. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav.; Capt. George F. Hamilton, 10th Cav.; First Lieut. George Blakely, Art. Corps; First Lieut. Frank W. Cox, Art. Corps; First Lieut. William R. Smith, Art. Corps; First Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Art. Corps; First Lieut. William G. Sills, 8th Cav.; First Lieut. Robert M. Callan, Art. Corps; First Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, Art. Corps; First Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., Art. Corps; First Lieut. John B. Christian, 8th Cav.; First Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d Cav., judge advocate. (May 11, H. Q. A.)

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, May 7, 1901, vice Byrne, retired from active service.

Major Timothy E. Wilcox, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, May 7, 1901, vice De Witt, promoted.

Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. Culver O. Sniffen, deputy paymaster general, to be assistant paymaster general with the rank of colonel, May 3, 1901, vice Wilson, retired.

Major Chas. H. Whipple, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, May 3, 1901, vice Sniffen, promoted.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, to be colonel, April 30, 1901, vice Robert, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, to be colonel, May 2, 1901, vice Barlow, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, to be colonel, May 3, 1901, vice Gillespie, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Major Thomas H. Handbury, to be lieutenant colonel, April 30, 1901, vice Lydecker promoted.

Major Henry M. Adams, to be lieutenant colonel, May 2, 1901, vice Stickney, promoted.

Capt. John Biddle, to be major, April 30, 1901, vice Handbury, promoted.

Capt. Harry F. Hodges, to be major, May 2, 1901, vice Adams, promoted.

First Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, to be captain, April 30, 1901, vice Biddle, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Major Chas. P. Hatfield, 8th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, April 29, 1901, vice Jackson, 5th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Chas. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., to be major, April 29, 1901, vice Hatfield, 8th Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Under Section 9, Act of Feb. 2, 1901:

Second Lieut. Hugh R. Taylor, 6th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from Oct. 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, 5th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, 18th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from Aug. 20, 1900.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

48th Infantry.

First Lieut. William W. Purnell, assistant surgeon, 48th Inf., to be assistant surgeon of Vols. with the rank of captain, April 23, 1901, vice Grube, appointed captain and assistant surgeon, Vols.

Medical Department.

John Gilbert, of Pennsylvania (contract surgeon, U. S. A.), to be assistant surgeon of Vols. with the rank of captain, May 10, 1901, vice Cutter, declined.

Myer Herman, of Louisiana (contract surgeon, U. S. A.), to be assistant surgeon of Vols. with the rank of captain, May 11, 1901, vice Carling, appointed surgeon of Vols.

Capt. John Carling, assistant surgeon of Vols., to be surgeon of Vols. with the rank of major, May 11, 1901, original vacancy.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB—Arrived at San Francisco April 11.
AZTEC—Sailed from San Francisco April 7 for Manila.
BURNSIDE—At Manila.
BUPORD—Arrived at Manila May 2.
CROOK—Arrived at New York.
EGBERT—Sailed from San Francisco, May 12, for Seattle.
GRANT—Sailed from San Francisco, April 26, for Manila.
HANCOCK—Arrived at Manila, April 19.
INDIANA—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.
INGALLS—At New York; will sail for Manila via Suez Canal, June 20.
KINTUCK—Arrived at Manila April 22.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila, May 12.
LENNOX—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila, May 14.
MCLELLAN—Sailed from Nuvitas, May 15, for New York.
MCIPHERSON—Aground on coast Cuba.
MEADE—Arrived at Manila April 17.
OHIO—Arrived at Manila, May 10.
PAKLING—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.
PENNSYLVANIA—Arrived at Manila April 16.
RAWLINE—At New York.
RELIEF—At Manila.
ROSECRANS—Arrived at Seattle May 2.
SAMOA—Arrived at San Francisco March 16.
SEDGWICK—Sailed from New York, May 11, for Matanzas.
SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila April 23 for San Francisco.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—Sailed from Manila to Taku, China.
TERRY—At New York.
THOMAS—San Francisco to Manila April 20.
THYRA—Sailed from San Francisco April 18 for Manila.
WARREN—Sailed from San Francisco, May 14, for Seattle.
WRIGHT—Arrived at Manila May 2.

*Means chartered vessels.

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES.

In "Blue Shirt and Khaki," published by Silver, Burdett and Company, New York, James F. J. Archibald, a war correspondent of wide experience, makes a most interesting comparison of the relative characteristics of the American and British military systems, as demonstrated especially in the Spanish-American and Boer wars. He has produced a timely and comprehensive review of two military systems which have much in common, illustrating his comparisons with incidents and facts acquired in a long course of observation as a military specialist. The conclusions reached are vastly in favor of our own system and personnel, and it is shown that the American both as an officer and enlisted man is one of the most resourceful of the world's fighting men. The British officer comes in for a scathing exposure of inefficiency, the reasons for which are inherent in the British system. In tactics the Americans have the advantage, but in facilities for handling troops on a large scale the British are much ahead of us. The faults of our own Service are fairly presented, and the value and high standard of the British Army receive due recognition, its deficiencies being regarded with regret rather than exultation.

In the few months of the Spanish-American war the military men of Europe woke to a comprehension of the military potency of the United States, regarded until then as of small account. From the time that over two million men, nearly all of them skilled in the use of firearms, responded to the President's call for 200,000 volunteers, the sentiment of Europe ceased to regard our military force as on a level with that of some little South American republic. In England a few exhibitions of American arms changed a popular belief in the probable superiority of the Spaniard into a strong reaction in favor of the American.

The soldier of the Queen, on the other hand, did not need a new opportunity to prove his quality. The world looked with pity on the expected fate of the two small South African republics. Yet, as results showed, England was involved in a war which would cost dearer in blood and money than almost any previous struggle.

At the outbreak of the war our Army was superlative in its personnel, and in equipment the British Army could not compare with it. The British cavalry equipment, for example, exceeded by fifty or sixty pounds our total of ninety-eight pounds. The British infantry equipment is impractical and cumbersome, and a full American Army kit, displayed one day to an officer of General French's staff by Mr. Archibald, excited his wonder and admiration. "Oh, well," he said, "we shall have that some day. In about thirty years, when you have invented something much better, our War Office will adopt something like this."

In the use of government funds in the field, however, the British Army has a great advantage over our own force. In South Africa every officer having occasion to use money is provided with a government check-book, is allowed to appraise values for himself, and may give a check or pay in gold on the spot, without the intervention of a board of appraisal and the tortuous channels of the paymaster's department.

The British recruit is chosen largely with reference to his obvious proportions, and with little regard for his intelligence. The American soldier obtains his place because he is a good, all-around man, with no more muscle than intelligence, and with soundness of teeth considered as important as extensiveness of height. There is no other line of work for which he must submit to such searching competitive tests as he finds in the recruiting office. Two strong attractions which are lacking in the British Army, good pay and promotion, bring to the American service a superior class of men. The commission of an officer from the ranks in the British Army is almost unheard of, while in the United States the possibility of such a commission acts as the chief spur to the enlisted man. In an army where every recruit must be able at least to read and write, it is impossible to find any of that low-bred class of men which exists in large numbers in the British Army. In our Army it is rare to find a man who is not fairly well educated. In official reports for the British Army in 1899 illiterateness of the recruits receives scathing comment; only forty-five in one thousand were fairly well educated; eighteen per cent. were utterly illiterate.

High tribute is paid to the British non-commissioned officer, who up to the present has almost built, trained and run the British Army, doing much of the work of our own subaltern. The British "non-com." is an expert in licking into shape the unpromising material given him by the recruiting office; but he labors with the old-time conventional ideal of soldierly appearance as the dominant note of discipline. In the American Army this idea is not absent, but the prevailing aim is to subordinate everything to simple effectiveness. In South Africa the results of training somewhat in line with American methods were exhibited by the colonial troops, who in resourcefulness and practicality were many points superior to the British regular.

Mr. Archibald believes that while the Englishman

makes a natural sailor, he is not a natural soldier, and requires much training to make a good man of him in the field. Yet with training and good leadership there is no better soldier. Outside the great cities in America the conditions of a newer country make of the American people material much more adaptable to the conditions of military service. We have also come into close contact with the North American Indian, whom this author considers not only the most formidable fighter in the world, but also the world's tutor in modern warfare. Like conditions have made of the Boer a soldier who has proved himself the master of his British opponent.

One of the essentials for the British officer is that he shall have an outside income, for he cannot support himself on the pay allowed, and is not expected to. He is paid about half as much as an American officer, and his expenses are many times greater. This fact alone makes promotion from the ranks practically impossible, although it is permitted by army regulations. It tends to bring to the British Army a class of officers who in time of peace entrust all the duty pertaining to their regiments to the competent non-commissioned staff, leaving themselves free to attend social functions or play polo. In time of peace the British officer is an ideal soldier, the idol of society, whose garrison duties do not require his attention to the exclusion of any of his pleasures. But when the supreme test of war arrived he was found lacking, and no one was half so surprised at the ignorance of the British officer as the British officer himself. He was not able to realize that he did not understand his profession. The ignorance displayed by some of the leaders of the imperial forces was a revelation to some of England's colonial dependencies, which heretofore have looked upon the English officer as a military idol, and may have its effect sooner or later in mitigating the expected closer binding of the colonies to the mother country by a war in which all had an interest.

The army officer of to-day must be exceedingly versatile in his accomplishments. He must not only be a careful student of the science of war, but he must also be a thorough business man. During the Cuban campaign, and ever since our officers have been called upon to perform every duty that man could do; and in almost every case they have performed their tasks creditably. The officers of the Navy also have had charge of an administration both difficult and complicated. On this executive side of the modern soldier's duty the British officers are also abundantly deserving of admiration for business-like efficiency. There is, however, no comparison between American and British officers in the knowledge of their strictly military profession. One has been taught to be a social success, while the other has been trained to be a man of tempered steel, being compelled to pass at each promotion an examination the requirements of which half the officers of the British Army could not meet.

The two concluding chapters of this book are devoted to the fall of Pretoria and its occupation by the British, and are vivid descriptions of those events. It is interesting to note that in a chapter comparing the methods of feeding the British and American Armies this author gives strong testimony in favor of our Army canteen system, adding his commendation of its good influence upon the soldier to the already long list of those who speak from experience and knowledge of its benefits, and not from the ignorant prejudice which lead to its abolition.

CHANGES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

An official order relieving the Regular troops which have been in the Philippines since 1898 from further duty there has been promulgated by the War Department. This order specifies the 4th Cavalry, the 14th, 18th and 23d Infantry, the 29th, 30th, 32d and 33d Companies of Coast Artillery and the 1st, 8th, 10th, 12th and 13th Batteries of Field Artillery as the troops to be sent home, but it is generally understood that many other regiments will be relieved before the expiration of the summer. On May 11 we published a statement showing the terms of foreign service which each regular regiment has had since the beginning of the Spanish War. The general scheme for the relief of troops from the Division of the Philippines, as announced unofficially by officers of the War Department, is to order them home gradually, in the same order in which they arrived in Manila, until the total force remaining, including the newly organized regiments, does not exceed 40,000 men. As we then stated, an exception will be made in the case of the 9th Infantry, which will be among the first to be brought home, not because it has been the longest abroad, but because of the arduous service to which it has been subjected in China.

The Secretary of War has this week designated about one hundred additional officers and men of the Volunteer Army for examination to determine their fitness for appointment to the Regular Service. There are yet several hundred appointments to be made, and judging from the large percentage of failures among those who have already been examined, it will be necessary to appoint civilians.

The promotions which will immediately occur in the Artillery as a result of the recent order defining the strength of the Army, and providing that such promotions shall occur proportionately with the increase of enlisted men, are as follows: Lieutenant colonel to be colonel, C. A. Woodruff; majors to be lieutenant colonels, J. P. Story and W. P. Vose; captains to be majors,

H. C. Danes, H. R. Anderson, R. H. Patterson, O. E. Wood and E. S. Curtis; 1st lieutenants to be captains, W. S. McNair, W. J. Snow, G. G. Gately, T. B. Lamoreaux, Le R. S. Lyon, A. Hero, Jr., T. N. Horn, F. E. Harris, G. Blakely, A. W. Chase, F. W. Coe, W. R. Smith and H. H. Whitney; 2d lieutenants to be 1st lieutenants, 11 down the list to and including H. C. Evans, Jr. It is generally understood at the War Department that these promotions will all be made at the present time without reference to whether the officers have been examined or not. Those who have not been examined will be promoted conditionally, and will be examined as soon as convenient.

Colonel Randolph, the new Chief of Artillery, has assumed his duties at the Headquarters of the Army, and is rapidly taking hold of the many details which come under his supervision. The matter of insignia for the Artillery Corps has not yet been settled, but the chances are that the design submitted by Lieut. Col. H. H. Whitney will not be adopted as it first stood. Many other designs have been received by the Department, but none of them exactly meets the requirements. This fact also holds true for the designs which were proposed by the Quartermaster's Department, which, although tasteful, are not considered exactly suited for the needs of the Corps. Suggestions on this matter from officers of the Service will be greatly appreciated by the War Department.

Col. Whitney's last suggestion is the tasteful design upon which we made some remark in our issue of May 11, and which is favored, we are informed, by Colonel Randolph. It consists of crossed muzzle-loading guns bound at the intersection with an oval, in the center of which would be "U. S." in monogram. There will not be any difference between the insignia used for the field batteries and those used for the coast companies. Why should there be? Do not both belong to the Artillery Corps, and is there more reason why the insignia of the two branches of the Artillery should differ any more than those of the several branches of, for instance, the Adjutant General's Dept? It is proposed to have the men hang the number of their battery or company at the base of the oval. True, the numbers for certain field batteries and certain heavy companies conflict; but when will they ever serve together, and if they do will it, after all, make so much difference?

The remarkable suggestions which have been made by Artillery officers for insignia for the Corps have shown that it would be utterly impossible to please every one. Many of the officers are iconoclastic, and do not look with favor upon anything which does not embrace modern guns and modern projectiles for use in the insignia. Others would like to see insignia combining the old and the new, without thought of the incongruity of such a combination. Colonel Whitney's first suggestion of the old guns and the modern projectile was meant to meet the demands of the latter class. One officer has written to the Chief of Artillery and suggested that the insignia be crossed modern guns bound at the center with a wheel without any spokes. This wheel would be to distinguish the field artillery from the heavy. Other suggestions have been received, many of them purposely ridiculous.

The Secretary of War has not yet announced the names of the officers of the Regular Army who will be rewarded prior to July 1, 1901, by appointment to the rank of general officers in the Volunteer Army. Several have been selected. It is the intention of the Department to reward as many officers as possible in this manner.

The Adjutant General has practically decided to completely change the organization of the new regiments of Infantry. It is proposed to incorporate the four battalions of the new regiments now in the Philippines into one regiment, and to change accordingly the organization of the regiments still in this country. This matter is still in a tentative state, but a general order giving the details of the change is now in course of preparation and will soon be promulgated by the Department.

REAL PACIFIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The leading article in the "Forum" for May is Marion Wilcox's paper on "Aguinaldo's Capture and the Philippine Commission," based upon an editorial in our issue of March 30, which gave to our soldiers the chief credit for the pacification of the islands. In the last lines of this editorial, which are so obnoxious to Mr. Wilcox that he italicizes them in reprinting them in the "Forum," we said: "Those humanitarians and philosophers who will unctuously profess to find special pleasure in the prospect of early peace in the Philippines will now see that they have to thank not the professional peace lovers, but the hard-headed wearers of uniforms who knew that they could end their task if they had the means." Mr. Wilcox proceeds on the assumption that we wished to give the Army the whole credit, an assumption that we are sure will not be justified by the reading of the editorial in question or our other expressions on the subject of the pacification of the Philippines.

Mr. Wilcox has mistaken the meaning of our article for the reason that his point of view is entirely different from ours. He bases much of what he says on an apparent confession of weakness by our military authorities in the Philippines before the Civil Commission began its work. He fails to note that whatever General MacArthur and other general officers gave expression to—and we do not say that Mr. Wilcox always draws the

correct conclusions from what he quotes them as saying—was in the nature of a protest against the political support which the Philippine insurgents were receiving in the United States, and also the expression of a doubt as to the possibility of securing decisive military results in a campaign whose scope and vigor were limited by political exigencies at home. There can be no doubt that as things were running along last summer, it did look as if the rebellion would continue indefinitely.

With great mass meetings being held in this country denouncing our Army's work in the Archipelago and the administration's policy there, with no prospect of an increase in the Regular Army and with the certain prospect of an early return of the Volunteers, it was but natural that a not altogether hopeful view of the situation would spring up, but it should be remembered that even then General MacArthur qualified every statement of existing conditions with the assertion that all he needed was an adequate Army. If the same acquiescence in the support of the Army and the Administration had characterized last year the general sentiment of the United States that has marked it since the defeat of Mr. Bryan last fall, there can be no doubt that the insurrection would have ended a year ago.

With the prospect of the success of a party whose shibboleth was that the Army should be withdrawn from the Philippines, it was inevitable that the officers should have come to consider much of the work they were doing as the pouring of water into a sieve. That Mr. Wilcox represents and speaks for a class hopelessly civilian in their view of such matters is clear from his quotation from General MacArthur's report, dated Manila, October 1, 1900, which is used by Mr. Wilcox to show the state of despair into which General MacArthur had fallen. In dwelling at length upon this Mr. Wilcox says: "General MacArthur can suggest no better course for himself and his perplexed officers and men than 'maintaining the present status and waiting for the silent but irresistible operation of time which reduced to a working formula, means amiability, patience, and—an adequate force.'"

We are at a loss to understand where Mr. Wilcox's sense of humor is if he cannot see the dry suggestiveness of those words "an adequate force," when taken in connection with "amiability and patience," qualities which fighting men are not disposed to lay much store by when it comes to getting the better of an armed enemy.

Mr. Wilcox refers to the "revulsion of feeling which the pacific and tactful measures of the Taft Commission seem to have produced," in the light of which he invites us to "read again the recent long lists of surrenders, overtures to surrender, and captures." We venture to say that the order deporting the rebel leaders to Guam did more to bring the recalcitrants to a realization of their situation than all the peace measures proposed. If Mr. Wilcox had followed the discussion in the Army and Navy Journal on deportation both before and after it was put into operation he would have seen the tremendous import of that act. Interviews with General Tecson and with General Trias all show that the point about their giving up was not that they were in communication with the Civil Commission but that they were cut off from communication among themselves, and this cutting off was due entirely to the splendid service done by our soldiers.

We do not know what Mr. Wilcox means by speaking of the "undermining of the Filipino organization diplomatically," when on a previous page he had quoted the decision of Aguinaldo's council on Nov. 12, 1899, in which it was decided to disband the Army and to turn resistance into guerrilla warfare. That was when the Filipino organization was "undermined" and the undermining agency was the Krag-Jorgenson bullet.

But we cannot close this reply to the "Forum's" essayist without calling attention to one phase of the work of our Army which Mr. Wilcox seems to ignore and which other public writers utterly fail to appreciate. We refer to the work of pacification by our officers outside of their distinct field as military men, such as we described in the article in our issue of April 13, 1901, on "Admirable Government in Aparri," in which we gave an account of the methods of conciliation employed by Col. C. C. Hood, 16th Infantry, Military Governor of the Aparri district, in Northern Luzon, and their complete success. Such methods have been pursued throughout the Archipelago, until in many instances the Army rule has been as gentle as civilian government and more effective than the latter would be since it held in check the disorderly elements.

The work of the Civil Commission has been excellent in every way, but it has been supplemental to that of the military forces, which by their splendid devotion to duty brought home to the natives the uselessness of armed resistance and showed them that their future lay along the avenues of progress marked out by the Civil Commission.

FEMININE SUPERVISION OF THE ARMY.

It is with pleasure we note that General MacArthur in his report sent to General Corbin regarding the allegations put forth by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union concerning immorality in Manila, does not hesitate, while never passing beyond the limits of gallantry and propriety, to use language of a sharp, even a tart character. Poor General MacArthur! Poor General Corbin! Neither, probably, has come to understand that this is the first time in the history of war that generals have been censured for not conduct-

ing their campaigns according to standards set up by feminine supervisors. What would Caesar, what could he have done, if the stern Roman matrons had divided their time between attending to their babies and attending to the management of the campaigns of the Roman legionaries! Fancy how small would have been the military success of Napoleon Bonaparte if a lot of women reformers had been camping on his victorious trail ready to launch philippics against him and stir the heart of Paris at the first sign that his men drank an ounce too much of wine or indulged in provocative winks at the bright-eyed damsels of conquered countries. And we seriously doubt if General Grant's reputation as the "Silent Soldier" would have survived more than two fussy fusillades from "organized women."

A distinguished medical man of New York several years ago caused somewhat of a commotion in the feminine world by attributing much of the demoralization of American home life to the propensity for nagging possessed by the American woman. It may be that that element of demoralization has now entered the military world. In the years gone by the women were content to let the men who did the fighting attend to the moral features connected with the battlefield, but hereafter it may be the lot of the fighting men to regulate their martial actions according to the standards of the nursery, the fireside and the schoolroom. Whether the women of the country are seeking to save the home by diverting the nagging energies of their reforming sisters toward the Army on the theory that the soldiers are able to take care of themselves may be a question, but there can be no doubt that much of that energy is now being directed at the military authorities of the country.

This change in the feminine attitude towards war is significant enough to cause the up-to-date philosopher to ruminate seriously on the probable culmination of it. One may not rashly declare to-day that it does not mean a gradual amazonizing of our Army and that a century or two hence (and in these days of rapid "progress" why, indeed, limit it to more than decades?) will not see petticoats or bloomers on the firing line and instead of isolated Molly Starks whole regiments of soldiers whom a single mouse might put to flight. We know a New York business man whose wife was continually worrying him about the brunette typewriter at his office and who was only silenced by his declaration that she either had to cease her nagging on the subject or do the typewriting herself. With some such heroic method the men of the Republic in the future may rid themselves of female espionage in war and we may yet see the proposition that women enlist for service in the field received by the male element with startling equanimity if not with positive enthusiasm.

Those who take a soberer view of the question may reflect with pleasure that the women who have the most to do at home and thus perhaps better realize what the men who are fighting for those homes have to do, are taking but little interest in this attempt to judge the conduct of our soldiers by criteria that make small allowance for the weaknesses of human nature and consider war largely a dress parade on which a soldier's morals should be as immaculate as his uniform and his rectitude as rigid as his back when at "attention."

MORE LIES EXPOSED.

In the Army and Navy Journal of April 6 we referred to the stories of Army administration in the Philippines told by Sergt. Charles S. Riley, of Northampton, Mass., and repeated with such zest by papers which are ever ready to believe evil of the Army. We ventured to say of the report of torture of prisoners that it was an obvious lie on its face. As the Philippines, where are located those who know the facts, are far away, we have had to wait for a positive refutation of this story. But it comes at last, for in a letter to Mr. Isaac Bridgman, of Northampton, Mass., dated May 11, 1901, Major George Andrews, A. A. G., speaking of the authority of the War Department, says:

"The Department has looked into this matter, with the result that the officers of Sergeant Riley's regiment, including the major commanding his battalion, the captain of his company and Sergeant Riley himself, assert positively that no officers or soldiers of the regiment took part in any watercure proceedings or other threats against the natives on the occasion in question. This has been the invariable result of the investigations that have repeatedly been made as to the foundation for sensational stories sent home by soldiers in letters to their relatives."

"On the other hand, the instances of atrocities committed by the natives of the Philippine Islands upon United States soldiers who have become separated from their regiments or have fallen into their hands, are too numerous to mention. In the regiment of which Sergeant Riley was a member Privates Dugan, Hayes and Tracey, of Company F, were murdered by the town authorities of Calinog. Private Nolan, at Dingle, was tied up by the hands while in a stupor; the insurgents were sent for and his throat was cut. The body of Corporal Denahy, of Company D, was dug up, burned and mutilated at Dumangas; Private O'Hearn, captured by apparently friendly people near Leon, was tied to a tree, burned for four hours with a slow fire and finally slashed up. Lieut. Max Wagner was assassinated on the road to Pototan on October 1 by insurgents disguised in American uniforms. In November at Jaro a flag of truce was used to entice officers into ambush, and by order of the native commander all persons displayed white flags in the country where our troops operated, not for protection, but to give warning to insurgents to hide their guns and disguise themselves. Details can be furnished of butcheries at Laganas and Mina, and of a burial alive near Baretac Nuevo."

"As against these atrocities the conduct of the American troops in the Philippines has been so humane as to be a continued source of surprise to all foreigners and to the natives themselves. There may have been instances in which native troops operating on the side of the United States have practiced towards the natives of other tribes the methods of warfare followed by barbarous or semi-civilized people, but, so far as the De-

partment is advised, and it has made the most careful and painstaking investigations into all charges of this character, the laws and customs of war, as practiced by all civilized nations, have in no instance been departed from by officers and soldiers of the United States in the Philippine Islands."

"The dishonesty of so many of the newspaper reports reflecting on our military administration is shown by the garbling of a letter received from Ned W. Foster, private, Troop B, 6th Cav., and published by his father, Prof. W. P. Foster. Private Foster was alleged to have made the following statement: 'We are not permitted to eat anything that grows in China, but we eat it all the same. The food furnished by the United States is enough to make a soldier join the Boxers, but we manage to get eggs, rice, onions and many other eatables. We are the worst fed foreign soldiers in China, and when we go to the German, French, English, Russian and Japanese camps and see how well they are fed and cared for we are ashamed of our nationality. Strange that Americans, who are held in such high esteem by other nations, should be so shabbily treated by their own Government.'"

In reference to this the War Department has received the following, dated San Pedro Macati, Feb. 5, 1901, addressed to the commanding officer of Troop B, 6th Cavalry, and signed Ned W. Foster:

"I have the honor to address you concerning a letter which was published in the St. Joseph 'Gazette-Herald' by my father, Prof. W. T. Foster. This publication, with the exception of two paragraphs, I recognize as being facts from a letter which I wrote to my father, and these two paragraphs have either been recomposed entirely, or have been founded upon some remark in my letter, by newspapermen. If the latter is the case, they have misconstrued the meaning intended, and magnified the result. As to the paragraph which referred to our food in China, this, I must say, was never written by me, and that it contradicts itself when in one line it says: 'The food furnished by the United States is enough to make the soldiers join the Boxers'; and in the next line says: 'We manage to get eggs, rice, onions and many other eatables,' which would be very good field rations for any soldier. The second paragraph, which is not of my composition, runs as follows: 'Strange that Americans, who are held in such high esteem by other nations, should be so shabbily treated by their own Government.' The rest of this publication (as I have it before me) I acknowledge to have written, and will vouch for its truthfulness. This should be investigated from its place of publication, and the real facts of the case unearthed. Hoping that you will refer this letter to proper authorities, I await the result."

"I hereby swear that the above statement signed by me is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God."

"NED W. FOSTER, Private, Troop E, 6th Cav."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of February, 1901."

"W. V. MORRIS, 2d Lieut., 6th Cav., Summary Court."

A NEW ENGINEER CORPS FOR THE NAVY.

Once more we hear rumors of the re-establishment of the Engineer Corps of the Navy. The examinations for warrant machinists now being held at all of the most important naval stations have probably given rise to most of this talk, but notwithstanding this we are assured that there is a well-defined movement on foot in the Navy for such a regeneration of the corps. A few words in this connection would not, we think, come amiss at this time, when the apparent defects caused in the Engineer force of the Navy by the Personnel act, cannot help but be remarked upon by officers of the Service versed in their profession and always on the lookout for improvement.

Rear Admiral Melville, the present able and efficient Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was at one time one of the strongest advocates of the plan to merge the Engineer Corps into the line, in spite of the warning given by the Army and Navy Journal, but he never believed that the existing condition of affairs would be the outcome of the intended beneficial provisions of the Personnel act. Owing to the extreme need for officers in the Navy, and the continued increase in the number of vessels, it has been impossible for the Department to give to the younger officers of the Navy the training necessary to make them efficient and technical engineers. Prior to the passage of the Personnel law the number of officers in the Engineer Corps was inadequate to meet the demands of the Navy at that time. We are informed that subsequent to the passage of the act the number of officers actually capable of attending to the duties of the engine room has been reduced by over a hundred. This reduction seems to continue, and unless some relief is afforded in the immediate future, the final results to the Navy will be very detrimental. That no actual and terrible accidents have so far occurred on board some of our larger and more expensive ships, is due, we believe, to pure and unadulterated good fortune. Rear Admiral Melville has sounded the note of warning on two occasions, and we hope that it will not be necessary to bring the authorities that be to a full realization of the need for reorganization by some terrible catastrophe which will discredit the Service.

It is hinted in official circles that the ultimate intention in increasing the Navy by fifty warrant machinists is the establishment of an Engineer Corps, the nucleus of which will be formed from these same warrant officers. The number of applicants for the fifty vacancies exceeds two hundred, so there will be no difficulty in getting experienced men having a thorough technical knowledge. In the meantime, and now that affairs in the Far East have assumed a different and more peaceful aspect than they presented a year ago, we hope that the Department will see its way clear to follow the advice given by Rear Admiral Melville in his last annual report, and give a thorough course of training in the engine room to young officers now in the Service.

Col. Charles R. Suter, of the Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty at Boston, in charge of the river and harbor works in that vicinity, and upon the recommendation of General Gillespie he has been ordered to take station at New York. Colonel Suter was recently assigned to duty as President of the board on New York harbor lines and President of the Engineer Examining Board at New York. Major William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to assume charge of the duties at Boston heretofore performed by Colonel Suter, but he will not—at least for the present—relinquish his duties under the Treasury Department as engineer of the First and Second Light-house Districts.

THE FIRST GUN AT SANTIAGO.

Harriman, Tenn., May 10, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of May 4, 1901, in the column "Answers to Correspondents," there appears the following: "J. E. O.—The first shot at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898, by an American warship was fired by the Brooklyn." This sounds more like an editorial in the "Baltimore American" than a statement of fact in a Service journal. You certainly must be aware that the first gun fired by an American ship on the morning of July 3, 1898, was a signal gun from the Iowa, to attract attention to signal 250, then being hoisted on that ship. Where was the Brooklyn at that time?

Officers of the Iowa, Oregon and Indiana have stated that when the former ship hoisted the signal the Brooklyn was apparently nearly as far away to the southwest as the New York was to the eastward. At that moment the Hist was about a half mile astern of the New York, and from the Hist the little Vixen on the extreme west of the blockading line was plainly visible with a glass, while the Brooklyn was nearly hulled down. The log of the Brooklyn for that date says: "At 9.34 a. m. Iowa made signal 250. At 9.36 a. m. Brooklyn repeated signal 250," from which entry it is quite evident that it took the Brooklyn two minutes to make out a three flag signal, so she could not have been so close by.

Now, we know the Brooklyn was great on high angle fire in those days, as her damaged 5-inch gun mounts plainly testified, and we also know that she practically destroyed the whole Spanish squadron single handed (so we are told), but in view of the above stated facts it would be interesting if you would inform your readers what the Brooklyn was shooting at when she fired the first shot in the naval battle off Santiago.

FRANK TAYLOR.

What we are aware of is that the question as to which of our vessels fired the first gun at Santiago has never been finally settled, and officers present at the battle hold different opinions as to the proper answer. The answer we published was the one received from our Washington office, to which the question was referred with instructions to ascertain what was the fact. Admiral Evans very confidently claims that the Iowa fired the first shot, but this claim is disputed by officers of the Brooklyn and by officers of other vessels. Even the Bureau of Naval Intelligence is unable to decide which vessel deserves the credit. In his volume "A Sailor's Log" Admiral Evans, describing the battle of Santiago, says: "As I started for the deck, and as my head came above the hatch, a gun was fired from the lower bridge of the Iowa, aimed in the direction of the Maria Teresa, by Lieutenant Hill, who was again officer of the deck. Before this gun was fired, and immediately upon discovering the bows of the leading ship, the signal 250, which had been bent on the night before, was run up, and thus the Iowa had the honor of firing the first gun of the action, and first made signal that the enemy's ships were attempting to escape."

The question asked by our correspondent as to where the Brooklyn was at the time referred to is answered in the official reports of Admiral Cervera and the officers of his squadron. These appear in "War Notes No. VII., Information from Abroad, Office of Naval Intelligence." Extracts from them were given in the Army and Navy Journal of December 23, 1899. In his report to Captain-General Blanco, dated "On the sea, on board the St. Louis," July 9, 1898, Admiral Cervera says:

"As soon as the Teresa went out, at 9.35, she opened fire on the nearest hostile ship, but shaping her course straight for the Brooklyn, which was to the southwest, for it was of the utmost importance to us to place this ship in a condition where she would not be able to make use of her superior speed. The rest of our ships engaged in battle with the other hostile ships, which at once came from the different points where they were stationed."

The second in command of the Spanish squadron, Jose de Paredes, captain of the Colon, reported to the Admiral from "On board the St. Louis, June 6, 1898," saying:

"In compliance with orders received, I went out of Santiago Harbor with the ship under my command, taking the position assigned to her. At 9.45 o'clock a. m., when abreast of the Morillo, I opened fire on the Iowa, which was the nearest ship at the moment of the sortie. Five minutes later, when the Brooklyn was at the head of the hostile line, I gave orders to concentrate all the fire upon her and so far as possible upon the Oregon, which was on the port quarter, and to which we could not give special attention for lack of bow and stern guns. Our ship fired 184 rounds with 5.9-inch guns and 117 rounds with the 4.7-inch battery, 10 per cent. of which are believed to have hit the target."

The commander of the Oquendo, Lieut. Calandria, in his report to Admiral Cervera, dated "Camp Long, Portsmouth Navy Yard, July 20, 1898," said:

"When the signal for battle was given, the undersigned officer went to occupy his post, which was the conning tower of the after deck, from where I observed the movements of the hostile fleet, which, as this ship came out of the harbor, was steering in a westerly direction in line ahead, with the cruiser Brooklyn in the lead. As soon as we had cleared the channel we followed in the wake of the ship ahead of us and opened fire on the port side while constantly fired upon by the hostile ships, especially the battleship Iowa and the cruiser Brooklyn, and it was on these two that we mainly concentrated our fire; passing, in the opinion of the undersigned, at a distance of less than 3,826 yards from them. We continued to steam until we left the Iowa somewhat behind on the port quarter, but within range of her artillery, while the Brooklyn was on the bow of the same side and the other ships at a distance astern of the Iowa."

Finally we have the report to Cervera from Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, who said:

"It was at 9.35 o'clock, after we had come out of the harbor, and were shaping our course for Punta Cabrera, that we first received the enemy's fire, and at 11.50, when we could no longer fire with a single gun, I wanted to try whether we could ram the Brooklyn,

which was the ship that harassed us most on the port side and which was nearest to us. To that end I put to port, but the Brooklyn did the same, indicating that she was going to use only her guns."

The reports of the Spanish Admiral Cervera and his captains show that their orders were to concentrate their fire upon the Brooklyn and endeavor to disable her, as she was the fastest vessel in Admiral Sampson's fleet. The reports quoted above show that this course was followed by the Colon and the Oquendo and by the Vizcaya, which also tried to ram the Brooklyn.

We are reasonably familiar with the disputes which are so apt to arise between the participants in an engagement on sea or land as to which bore the chief part in it. They are expressive of the zeal and enthusiasm which are the life of a military or naval service, and for this reason are not to be deprecated, except so far as they may excite unpleasant feeling. As our position with reference to such disputes is always one of absolute impartiality, we are in danger at times of being misunderstood by the heated partisans of one side or the other. But that shall not prevent us from plainly stating the facts as they are presented by the record.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The Comptroller holds that an enlisted man or apprentice of the Navy, if a resident of the United States, discharged between March 3 and June 30, 1901, on medical survey or on termination of enlistment, may be furnished transportation without subsistence to his home if discharged on medical survey, or to his place of enlistment if discharged for termination of enlistment, under authority of the General Deficiency Act of March 3, 1901, but no reimbursement can be made if the same is not furnished. It is held by the Comptroller that an officer of the Navy traveling under orders entitling him to necessary and actual traveling expenses, is entitled to subsistence as a part of such expenses.

DUTIES OF MANILA'S PORT CAPTAIN.

Lieut. Comdr. William Brauersreuther, U. S. N., is among the officers serving in the Philippines that deserve special mention for arduous work well and brilliantly done. He was the navigating officer on the U. S. S. Charleston when, on Aug. 16, 1898, Admiral Dewey appointed him Captain of the Port of Manila. The department, commonly spoken of as the Captain of the Port, was at that time an entirely unknown quantity to Americans, and the captain has organized and created it. During the days when Spanish laws prevailed, it required five, and sometimes eight, naval officers to perform the same work one American officer has succeeded in doing. At the time of the outbreak of the rebellion in February, 1899, Captain Brauersreuther proved of great assistance to the army by pushing forward ammunition, aiding the medical and quartermaster's departments and bringing in and temporarily caring for many of the sick and wounded. Then, on his own responsibility, he issued orders requiring all cascos to spend the night in the bay, leaving the river front at sunset. This relieved the city of a dangerous and vicious element. Then he established a system of night patrol about the bay.

Any navy officer who hungers for the position of Captain of the port of Manila will take note that it covers these departments: Entrance and clearance of vessels, registration and licensing the same, recording any change of ownership of these same vessels, adjusting all cases of damages from collisions, grounding and salvage, regulating disputes on board vessels between masters and crew, shipping commissions and immigration duties, the latter now being taken over by a special department; hydrographic office in connection with observatory and weather bureau, storm signals, etc.; lighthouse duties, installing and carrying on lighthouse service throughout the archipelago; public works, river and harbor works, dredging, removing wrecks, care and preservation of government machinery, repairing the same when needed, docking and undocking of vessels, harbor commissioner's duties, such as the mooring of vessels, etc.; harbor pilots' department regulating commerce in general and the fishing industries, quartermaster's officers' department, inspection of vessels and enforcement of quartermaster's regulations, boarding of vessels and compiling of records regarding same, boarding of vessel by quarantine officer, of late performed by the U. S. Marine Hospital Service; general police duties afloat, inspection of boilers and hulls, examining and licensing of masters, mates and machinists.

Commander Brauersreuther has applied himself so diligently to the task of bringing order out of the Spanish chaos that his health is impaired, and he has well earned the recuperative tour to the United States he is to take, according to the Manila "New American" of March 16, after a stay at the hospital at Nagasaki.

NAVAL ENGINEERS AND EXECUTIVE RANK.

Writing on the subject of giving engineer officers of the Royal Navy executive rank the London "Saturday Review" says:

"Steam, from the outset, was received with scant favor in the Navy, where it was looked upon as an auxiliary only and not to be used unless the wind failed. With this view held by the majority of naval officers it is not surprising that when it became necessary, about 1837, to enter engineers to work machinery which officers trained in sailing ships could not handle these new men were placed in the lowest scale of the naval hierarchy. As steam rose in importance so the position of engineer officers improved, and if they have not now attained equality with the military branch, or been transferred to it, the difficulties attached to such a step must be traced to adherence to the system of having two classes of officers for duties so closely allied as the direction of the propelling and the fighting powers of a warship."

"In the United States, a decree going to the root of the matter amalgamated the combatant and engineer officers. That it has not been entirely successful is probably owing to disregard of the fact that so great a change must be gradual. Prejudices and old methods of training have to be overcome and altered to meet a novel condition. It was so as regards the navigating duties, at the time performed by a separate class in our

Navy. Many predicted disaster at the time of change but the result has been most beneficial. To be as familiar with the motive power of his ship as he is with the guns, torpedoes, electric light and the methods of her navigation should be the ambition of every young naval officer. It is not an abstruse science, but in its ordinary application can be mastered by all. When obsolete forms of seamanship are finally discarded we shall wonder why marine engineering so long remained the least favored subject of naval education."

TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

Concerning torpedo destroyers the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Certain events of the last few days seem to show that there is a limit to the strain and stress of sea work to which the destroyers may be subjected. We are not alluding to the mishaps to machinery which are inseparable from any lengthy employment of these craft, but to the damage done by their use in heavy weather. One of the boats in the Devonport instructional flotilla was struck by a sea in a heavy gale, with the result that her deck and side plates were split, and other boats have suffered in a minor degree. And, again, when the Chatham instructional flotilla was cruising recently a collision was brought about off St. Alban's Head, which appears to have been due to the bad weather prevailing at the time. The Cynthia had stopped to secure her cables which had been washed away, and while attempting to get back to her position ahead of the Dasher the helmsman of the latter boat was washed away from the wheel by a big wave, and she fell across the bows of her sister ship and got rammed. We notice it has been proposed to fit these vessels with bilge keels, as they show a tendency to excessive rolling in a heavy sea. There is no question that the authorities will take everything into consideration before deciding upon such a step, which must tend to diminish the manoeuvring powers of the boats. There has lately been a cessation of construction in this direction. It might be as well to consider whether a general increase in the size of these vessels would not have its advantages before more are laid down."

VESSELS BUILDING FOR THE NAVY.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels of the United States Navy under construction, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for May 1, 1901. The figures following the name of the vessel shows the percentage of completion: Battleships—Illinois, 92; Maine, 50; Missouri, 32; Ohio, 42; Virginia, 0; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 0; New Jersey, 0; Rhode Island, 0.

Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, 0; West Virginia, 0; California, 0; Colorado, 0; Maryland, 0; South Dakota, 0. Protected Cruisers—Denver, 45; Des Moines, 28; Chattanooga, 29; Galveston, 22; Tacoma, 18; Cleveland, 55; St. Louis, 0; Milwaukee, 0; Charleston, 0.

Monitors—Arkansas, 54; Nevada, 86; Florida, 65; Wyoming, 73.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 94; Barry, 88; Chauncey, 90; Dale, 93; Decatur, 95; Hopkins, 75; Hull, 74; Lawrence, 90; Macdonald, 98; Paul Jones, 87; Perry, 93; Preble, 90; Stewart, 53; Truxtun, 68; Whipple, 67; Worden, 67.

Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 99; Bailey, 99; Bagley, 99; Barney, 99; Biddle, 98; Blakely, 98; De Long, 98; Nicholson, 88; O'Brien, 90; Shubrick, 99; Thornton, 97; Tingey, 68; Wilkes, 79.

Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 0; Adder, 50; Grampus, 50; Moccasin, 40; Pike, 50; Porpoise, 36; Shark, 35.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Italian cruiser Benedetto-Brin, of 13,500 tons, 18,000 horse power and 21 knots, is to be launched at Castellamare in September. Her boilers will be of the Belleville type. During target practice on board the old corvette Terribile at Appezia, a gun burst killing four and wounding four men.

The Brazilian Navy has recently been increased by two steam vessels made in England and destined for coast service.

The Greek Government contemplates the construction of four cruisers and the rehabilitation of its torpedo flotilla so that it can at any moment be of aid to a maritime ally.

The Japanese, according to "Le Yacht" of Paris, have practically given up the idea of building turbine destroyers, on account of their excessive consumption of coal at all speeds, and will instead build two destroyers of 356 tons and 7,000 horse power of a type a trifle stronger than those already built by Thornycroft. An explosive of Japanese invention has been adopted for all guns of 203 mms. pattern.

Experiments were recently conducted at Marseilles, France, with a submarine model, the invention of a boiler-maker, named Victor Veron, employed in a civilian shipyard. The inventor was highly complimented by Admiral Besson who witnessed the tests.

Among recent promotions in the Russian Navy to the grade of Rear Admiral are Captains of the first class Haupt and Jeniche and Prince Ouchtomsky.

The recent cordial reception of an Italian fleet at Toulon, France, does not disturb the German naval enthusiasts who point to the recent treaty of friendship between the Italian and German naval leagues. The Count Talcon, president of the Italian league, in making public the fact of the agreement said that one result of it would be to give the two leagues a community of interests and of views. The leagues are to keep in constant communication, to exchange each other's publications and to admit delegates reciprocally in their general assemblies.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va., have notified the Navy Department that the battleship Illinois, constructed by them, will be ready for her official trial trip on June 20 next. The trial will take place on the course between Cape Ann, Mass., and Cape Porpoise, Me.

The U. S. Naval Transport Zafiro, which has returned to Manila, from Hong Kong, with a fresh supply of stores and outfits for the fleet of Admiral Rodgers, has given good account of herself since the inauguration of the "Food and Store Transport System" on the Asiatic Station soon after the capture of Manila.

Rear Admiral Kempff, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station during the absence of Admiral Remy

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In Australia, informs the Department that the Wompatuck recently arrived on the station, has been assigned to duty at Lubang Island to co-operate with the Army at that point. It may be remembered that Wompatuck was a member of the "Mosquito Fleet" which lately reached Manila under command of Commander Rohrer.

The Training Ship Hartford has sailed from Port Royal, S. C., for her long itinerary across the Atlantic. The first objective point is Plymouth, England, and this vessel will remain at that port until the last day of the present month, her next point being Leith, Scotland.

Orders have been cabled out to the Newark for that vessel to sail from Hong Kong, China, for New York the middle of this month. The Newark may be expected to arrive in the United States some time in August or September. She will be at once placed out of commission for repairs.

A recent despatch received at the Navy Department announces the arrival of the New Orleans at Nagasaki, Japan, from Shanghai. It is not known how long the New Orleans will remain at Nagasaki, but it is probable that her stay will be prolonged until the assembling of the fleet at Chefoo for the summer maneuvers which have been authorized by the Department for the squadron under command of Rear Admiral Remey.

The U. S. T. S. Lancaster has arrived at Hampton Roads and will remain until her itinerary for the summer cruise has been perfected by the Navy Department. It is not believed that the Lancaster will go far afield this summer, but will remain on the coast until fall in order that use may be made of the men on board who may be drafted for service on ships in commission.

It appears that the visit of the Scorpion to Memphis is not destined to be the unqualified success at first anticipated. The bridge at Memphis will not permit the Scorpion to pass at the present time on account of the high stage of water in the river.

Following his return from a tour of unofficial inspection into the conditions existing in Porto Rico, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, has been ordered to Washington for purposes of consultation as to the exact situation in the island. Admiral Luce has been reticent since his return as to his impressions but it is understood that he will be able to give many valuable suggestions as to matters naval in Porto Rico.

The Navy Department has finally determined that at the end of the present fiscal year only one commander and three lieutenant commanders will be given the privilege of voluntary retirement with advanced rank under the provisions of Section 8 of the Personnel act; and two lieutenants will have to be placed on the retired list under the provisions of Section 9 of the same act. The selection of the officers to be given the privilege of voluntary retirement has not yet been made.

The U. S. S. Dorothea, the practice boat of the Chicago Naval Militia, steamed from the Navy Yard at League Island, Pa., May 11, on her way to Halifax, N. S. The Dorothea will steam down the St. Lawrence River, passing Quebec and Montreal. A stop will be made at Buffalo for two weeks to enable the boys to see the Pan-American Exposition. The Dorothea was once a private yacht, but was purchased by the Government during the war with Spain and transformed into an auxiliary cruiser.

Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, U. S. N., under whose plans the successful removal of the disabled 13-inch gun, weighing 70 tons, from a turret of the Kearsarge was accomplished at the New York Navy Yard on May 15, has received well deserved congratulations. Not only was the work accomplished without a hitch, but by the plans adopted by Constructor Capps, the Government has been saved some \$40,000 by the non-removal of the superposed turret, which some experts claimed would have to be done, and which would have taken a much longer time. The plans of Constructor Capps were that two of the large steel plates should be removed from the front of the main turret. Hydraulic jacks were placed behind the gun, and a set of ways was built from the turret to the shore, on which saddles were placed. The aperture through which the gun, which was 40 feet long, had to pass, is only one-quarter of an inch greater in diameter than is the gun. This gave only one-eighth of an inch space all around. The gun has been shipped to the Washington foundry.

TORPEDO BOATS.

The Goldsborough has again met with a slight mishap and has been obliged to postpone the official trials on account of a slight derangement to her machinery during the preliminary runs precedent to the third attempt at a full speed trial over the measured mile course. The Goldsborough is under construction by the Wolf & Zwicker Company of Portland, Oregon, and the specifications call for a speed of thirty knots an hour for two consecutive hours under approximately service conditions. It is understood that the workmanship of this fine little vessel is of the very best type, and no doubt is expressed as to the final and successful outcome of the trials to which the boat will be subjected. Torpedo boats, however, are something akin to a bucking broncho, no one can tell in what direction they are going to "kick up," the only certainty being that they will do so if given anything like a fair chance.

The official report of the trial board which tested the Shubrick over the Annapolis, or Barren Island, course, has been made public and is quite flattering to the Shubrick and offers confirmatory evidence of the skill with which the specifications of the Navy Department have been complied with in the construction of this little craft. The speed over the two hour course is given as 26.07 knots without tidal or wind allowance. Making the correct allowance for these elements of the problem and the Shubrick made 26.75 knots per hour for two consecutive hours without injury of any sort.

It is worthy of note that the torpedo boat Rodgers arrived at Norfolk on May 10 without material accident, and has been prepared for placing in ordinary together with the other craft of that type already at Norfolk. The Rodgers has seen considerable service and is regarded as one of the staunchest of her type.

The Naval Torpedo Boat Board, under the presidency of Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. N., has decided to visit the various points on the Southern coast which have been mentioned as convenient and safe places for the torpedo stations required by the Navy Department. Among the points to be visited will be Savannah, Charleston, S. C., Port Royal, Pensacola, possibly Rich-

mond, Va. Following the southern trip a similar investigation of northern locations will be made, and the report of the Board will indicate the advantages and disadvantages of the sites selected and recommended.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, temporarily. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. W. J. Howard. At Boston. Will go out of commission. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Greenville, Miss. Address there, then follow itinerary. Arrive Greenville May 19; leave May 22; arrive Memphis May 24; leave June 1; arrive Helena, Ark., June 2; leave June 4; arrive Vicksburg June 6; leave June 13; arrive New Orleans June 15.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago, Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reller. At San Francisco. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Fdk. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Comdr.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.
All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I." unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Melbourne. Address Manila, P. I. Will be at Melbourne May 6 to 9 attending the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and opening of Federal Parliament, and will then visit New Zealand.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address to station as above. Left Singapore May 15; arrive Manila May 21.

KENTUCKY, Capt. C. H. Stockton. Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite. Address to station as above.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Hong Kong, China. Address there, care of American Consul.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. At Cavite, P. I.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forre. At Cavite.

CONCORD, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Amoy, China.

CULGOA, Comdr. F. J. Drake. Left Brisbane, Australia, May 8, for Manila.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. Off coast of Samar.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cavite. Address to station as above.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Padang Sumatra.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Sydney.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Hong Kong.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cavite.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Canton.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Cebu.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of U. S. Consul.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Figgman. Capt. J. N. Hemphill ordered to command. At Hong Kong, China. Address to station as above.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Hong Kong, China. Will start for New York, N. Y., about May 18. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

NASHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Cebu.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Vigan.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Yokohama. Will return to United States. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Cavite, P. I. Ordered to Mare Island. Starting June 7. Hold mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite. Address to station as above.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Wm. Swift. At Cebu.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILLINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. John J. Knapp. At Lubang Island. Address to station as above.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Zamboanga.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Cavite.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cebu.
BASCO, Cade James H. Comfort. In Batavia Province.
CALAMIANES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. At Zamboanga.
GUARDUQUI, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.
LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Iloilo.
MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. D. Leahy. At Cavite.
MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Danao.
PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. On coast of Mindanao.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.
PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Cavite.

QUIROS, Lieut. P. J. Werlich. On Vigan Station.
SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.
URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. In Subig Bay.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Off coast of Samar.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Seattle. Will cruise in Alaskan waters. Address care Post Office, Seattle, Wash.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. On Atlantic coast. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. Left Singapore May 13 for Colombo. Will go to Boston. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Colorado Reef, Cuba. Address Key West, Fla.
GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Hampton Roads. To sail in a day or two for San Juan, P. R., with the Governor. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego. Address there.
PTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left Honolulu, May 2, for Guam, Cavite and Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluverius. At Academy, Annapolis.
UNCA, Chief Bten. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba. Address there.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Gibara, Cuba, surveying in Nipe and Levisa Bays. Address Gibara, via Havana, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Navy Yard. Address there.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Norfolk, Va. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Itinerary as follows: Leave Annapolis June 10; leave Cape June 20 and arrive New London July 1; leave July 5 for cruise in Buzzard's Bay and arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 30; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape Aug. 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. Left Santa Lucia May 15; arrive Montevideo June 1, leave June 5; arrive Rio de Janeiro June 10, leave June 13; arrive Santa Lucia June 21, leave June 25; arrive Hampton Roads July 2. Mail to meet this ship at Santa Lucia, W. I., on her return call at that port must leave New York by the Quebec S. S. Company's steamer, sailing from New York May 25. Address care of American Consul.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Havana. Will cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Havana May 12, leave May 16; arrive Port Royal and vicinity May 24, leave June 7; arrive Chesapeake Bay June 15, leave June 25; arrive Gardiner's Bay and vicinity July 5, leave July 25; arrive Newport, R. I., July 28, until May 16, address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York, N. Y. After May 10, and until June 4, address all mail to Port Royal, S. C. After June 4, and until June 26, address all mail to Yorktown, Va. After June 26, and until July 24, address all mail to Fishers Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y. After July 24 address mail to Newport, R. I.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Leave Port Royal May 6 and arrive Plymouth, England, June 4; leave June 6 and arrive Leith, Scotland, June 11; leave June 21 and arrive Copenhagen, Norway June 24; leave July 6 and arrive Copenhagen July 8; leave July 22 and arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25; leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, September 16; leave September 23 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 26, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis. Address Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The itinerary of the Indiana is as follows: Leave Annapolis June 19; arrive Newport News June 15; leave June 29 and arrive New London June 27; leave July 1 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will take place; leave July 23 and arrive New London 23d; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News Aug. 20; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.
LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Hampton Roads; will then, after being repaired, go to Gardiner's Bay and vicinity, and from thence to Newport July 2. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At San Diego. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Arrive San Diego April 21; leave May 1 and arrive Sandwich Islands May 25; leave June 15 and arrive Puget Sound July 10; leave Aug. 10 and arrive Astoria Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive San Francisco, Sept. 1. This itinerary has been delayed a couple of weeks.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Yorktown, Va. Itinerary as follows: Arrive Yorktown May 1, leave May 24 for a short stay at Annapolis; will then return to Hampton Roads. Address Yorktown, Va.

NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. At Navy Yard, New York.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Norfolk, Va. repairing. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Preparing for summer cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston June 1; arrive Edinburgh June 29; arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 18; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 20; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr.

William H. Reeder. Preparing for a European cruise during the summer. At Glen Cove, N. Y. Address there. SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Will sail on a summer cruise to Europe about June 15. Address 15 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow, Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, New York, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.
CUSHING, DU PORT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. Left San Lucia for Montevideo April 29. Address Valparaiso, Chile.
CAESAR. At Norfolk Yard. Address there.
HANNIBAL. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
JUSTIN. At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrones islands.
LEONIDAS. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NERO. At Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
POMPEY. At Vigan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
SATURN. At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

G. O. 44, APRIL 29, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The attention of commanders in chief and commanding officers is particularly invited to the "Gun and Torpedo Drills for the United States Navy, 1900, and to General Order No. 42, of April 15. The restrictions in General Order No. 42 on the use of brown powder shall not be taken as applying to any guns using fixed ammunition.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

G. O. 45, APRIL 30, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Awards a medal of honor and gratuity of \$100 to Btsn Frederick Muller, U. S. N., for distinguishing himself in battle. On June 30, 1898, Mate Frederick Muller, U. S. N., was serving on board of the Wompatuck in an engagement with the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, Cuba. The Hornet having been disabled by the enemy's fire, the Wompatuck was ordered to take her in tow. In accomplishing this service Mate Muller and Alfred Woodruff, boatswain's mate, first class, secured the fasts connecting the two vessels. This was done in the coolest and most expeditious manner, under a severe fire and in an emergency.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett, in making the award to Boatswain Muller, announces that he takes great pleasure in commending his courageous conduct.

G. O. 46, MAY 4, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Department publishes for the information of the service a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in which we take this extract, which sufficiently indicates its character:

I have your letter of the 11th instant, in which you inquire whether enlisted men and apprentices in the United States Navy, discharged on medical survey or on expiration of enlistment, can, if residents of the United States, be subsisted while being transported to their several homes or places of enlistment under the authority of appropriation for this purpose contained in the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year 1901, approved March 3, 1901 (Pub. No. 136).

Since the act provides only for the transportation, without making any mention of subsistence, and since subsistence is not regarded as part of the cost of transportation when the Government is charged with the duty of furnishing transportation, I have the honor to advise you that there is no authority for furnishing subsistence to enlisted men or apprentices discharged under the conditions above set forth.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 10.—Rear Adm. S. B. Luce, retired, to Washington, D. C.; report to Acting Secretary of the Navy, May 8, for special duty.

Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, detached connection inspection merchant vessels, port of New York; to Board of Labor Employment, etc.; relief of Commander Speyers.

A Btsn. C. J. Christianson, discharged Mare Island Hospital; to "Pensacola."

Paym. Clk. Geo. H. Washburn, appointed, U. S. Naval Station, New London, Conn., reporting May 15.

MAY 11.—Comdr. W. Goodwin, detached Washington yard, May 30; to War College, June 1, for course of instruction.

Ensign Z. E. Briggs, detached "Bancroft;" to "Mayflower," as watch and division officer, May 18.

Lieut. G. R. Evans, detached "Lancaster," May 18; to "Mayflower."

Capt. G. W. Pigman, detached command "Monterey," about July 5; to home and wait orders.

Capt. J. N. Hemphill, detached Board Inspection and Survey, Washington, D. C., May 29; to command "Monterey," sailing from San Francisco, June 6; relief of Captain Pigman.

MAY 12.—Sunday.

MAY 13.—Lieut. J. M. Reeves, to Torpedo Station, June 1; course of instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. E. Winship, to Torpedo Station, June 1; course of instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. J. F. J. Ryan, to Torpedo Station, June 1; course of instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. E. R. Pollock, to Torpedo Station, June 1; course of instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, to Torpedo Station, June 1; course of instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. E. H. DeLany, to Torpedo Station, June 1; course of instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Coffman, detached Academy at close of academic year; to War College, course of instruction.

Pay Dir. D. A. Smith, detached "Buffalo;" to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Knight, detached Academy at close of academic year; to War College, course of instruction.

Paym. Clk. W. S. Pattison, appointed to duty on U. S. S. "Kearsarge," report July 1.

Paym. Clk. Francis S. Larkin, appointed to duty on U. S. S. "Kearsarge," report July 1.

MAY 14.—Capt. T. F. Jewell, detached member Retiring Board, Washington yard, May 30; to War College for course of instruction, June 1.

Capt. R. M. Berry, detached as member of Examining Board, Washington yard, May 29; to War College, for course of instruction, June 1.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, detached "Richmond;" to home; to Torpedo Station, June 1, for course of instruction.

Lieut. C. B. Barnes, detached "Franklin;" to Bureau of Navigation, May 16.

Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Underwood, additional temporary duty at War College, June 1, for course of instruction.

Comdr. C. Belknap, department's order, May 9—detach-

ing duty as president Examining Board, Washington yard; to War College, for course of instruction—revoked.

Lieut. W. J. Manion, detached "Mayflower;" to home on two months' sick leave.

Lieut. A. S. Halstead, detached "Amphitrite;" to home and wait orders; to Torpedo Station for course of instruction, June 1.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Laird, detached Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, May 30; to War College, for course of instruction, June 1.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Fox, report War College for course of instruction, June 1; upon completion return to Naval Observatory.

Ensign E. P. Jessop, to Torpedo Station, June 1, for course of instruction.

Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached "Buffalo," May 20, to Washington yard, May 20, examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

Ensign A. McArthur, detached "Buffalo," May 18; to Washington yard, May 20, examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

Ensign J. H. Holden, detached "Buffalo," May 18; to Washington yard, May 20, examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

Comdr. L. C. Logan, to War College, June 1, course of instruction; upon completion return to Bureau of Equipment.

Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, detached New York yard, May 31; to War College, course of instruction, June 1.

Med. Dir. J. C. Wise, appointed member of board for physical examination of candidates for appointment Academy, May 17 and 18.

P. A. Surg. W. B. Grove, department's order appointing member of board for physical examination of candidates for appointment Academy, May 17, revoked.

MAY 15.—Lieut. E. H. Dunn, detached Buffalo, May 18; to Washington yard, May 20, examination for promotion; then home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, detached Monongahela, about May 21; to Torpedo Station for duty assigned.

Lieut. J. S. McKean, detached Buffalo, May 18; to Washington yard, May 20, examination for promotion; then home and wait orders.

Btsn. G. B. Hendry, detached Sebago; to Accomac.

Lieut. L. Howard, detached Bancroft, when out of commission; to Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, for temporary duty to complete records of surveying operations of Bancroft.

Btsn. C. T. Chase, detached Sebago; to command Accomac.

Lieut. L. F. James, detached Kearsarge, May 18; to home and wait orders; to Torpedo Station, June 1, for course of instruction.

Lieut. M. E. Trench, detached Topeka; to Kearsarge, May 18; relief of Lieutenant James.

Lieut. W. S. Croley, detached Saratoga, May 18; to Monongahela, May 21, as relief to Lieutenant Williams.

Comdr. Thos. C. McLean, detached command Don Juan de Austria; to command Castine.

Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman, detached command Castine; to command Don Juan de Austria.

Comdr. Harry Knox, detached command Princeton; to command Concord.

Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell, detached command Marietta; to command Isla de Luzon.

Comdr. John V. B. Bleeker, detached command Isla de Luzon; to command Marietta.

Comdr. Wm. Swift, detached command Concord; to command Princeton.

Paym. Clk. Steven J. Harvey, appointed, duty Chesapeake, report May 15.

Cable from Asiatic Station, May 15, 1901.

Cadet Frank O. Branch, detached Kentucky; to New Orleans.

Ensign Geo. B. Rice, detached Wilmington; to Bennington.

Ensign Arthur Crenshaw, detached Wilmington; to Bennington.

Cadet Ernest A. Weichert, detached Bennington; to Wilmington.

Ensign Ralph N. Marble, detached Bennington; to Wilmington.

Lieut. Fred. R. Payne, detached Cavite Station; to Petrel.

Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, M. C., detached command battalion of marines, Cavite Station; to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Cadet Farmer Morrison, detached Quiros; to Castine.

Cadet Arthur B. Keating, detached Castine; to Quiros.

First Lieut. Rush R. Wallace, detached marine guard, Kentucky; to Cavite Station.

First Lieut. Fred. M. Eslick, detached battalion of marines, Cavite Station; to Kentucky.

Pay Dir. Henry T. Wright, assumed charge Navy Pay Office, Hongkong, China.

Cable Commanding Officer Oregon, Yokohama, Japan, May 16, 1901.

Lieut. Howard Gage, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Oregon.

Ensign Herman J. Elson, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Oregon.

MAY 16.—Surg. O. Diehl, detached Indiana upon reporting of relief; to Long Island yard.

Surg. C. Biddle, detached Long Island yard; to Indiana immediately.

Ensign C. M. Tozer, detached Mohican upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. B. F. Hutchinson, Pensacola to Mohican immediately.

Ensign T. A. Kearney, detached Alert, May 30; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. D. McDonald, detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, Independence, May 30, to Alert, May 30.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. L. Leiper, detached Buffalo; to home on leave until July 20; resignation then accepted.

Ensign P. L. Pratt, granted six months' sick leave.

Lieut. F. R. Brinard, to Buffalo, May 22.

Paym. Clerk R. E. Strange, appointed duty upon nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster J. A. Merriam.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 9.—2d Lieut. H. H. Scott, detailed as member of a general court-martial in session at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

MAY 10.—Major George Richards, Asst. Paymaster, San Francisco, ordered to pay the enlisted men stationed at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, for the month of April.

2d Lieut. H. C. Dewey detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to Torpedo Station, Newport, for temporary duty with a Marine Class.

MAY 11.—Colonel P. C. Pope ordered to Washington for the purpose of conferring in regard to the enlargement of the Boston Naval Prison, and the fitting out of the same.

MAY 13.—Captain Dion Williams, orders of May 2 directing him to proceed to Newport for temporary duty with a Marine Class at the Torpedo Station revoked.

1st Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh detached temporarily from Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to take charge of the Recruiting Office, Boston, relieving Capt. C. G. Long who is ordered to Torpedo Station, Newport, for duty with a Marine Class.

Capt. T. P. Kane detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial in session at the Navy Yard, New York.

2d Lieut. H. Colvocoresses detached from Marine Barracks, Newport, and ordered to the Torpedo Station for instruction with the Marine Class.

1st Lieut. W. R. Coyle; orders May 7 directing him to proceed to Newport for temporary duty with a Marine Class at the Torpedo Station, revoked.

MAY 14.—Capt. G. S. Andford, A. Q. M., ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of establishing a summer camp for a company of marines to be sent there.

MAY 15.—1st Lieut. R. P. Williams, from Marine Barracks, League Island, to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Col. F. L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to proceed to League Island on public duty.

1st Lieut. T. F. Lyons, granted leave for thirty days.

1st Lieut. W. C. Powell and L. B. Purcell detailed as judge advocate and member respectively of a general court-martial at Navy Yard, League Island.

1st Lieut. E. E. West, from Marine Barracks, Mare Island to his home; granted leave of absence for one month.

Capt. J. H. Russell granted leave of absence for two weeks from the 12th proximo.

NAVY CHANGES.

Promotions, retirements, casualties, etc., in the Navy from April 15 to May 15, 1901.

A. Sur. Chas. G. Smith, from April 12, 1901; Comdr. J. Hubbard, from April 2, 1901; Lieut. H. A. Pearson, from March 3, 1901; Lieut. E. H. Campbell, from March 3, 1901; Comdr. C. A. Adams, from Feb. 11, 1901; Capt. B. H. McCalla, from August 10, 1898; P. A. Sur. E. V. Armstrong, from April 5, 1901; Comdr. A. McCrackin, from April 14, 1901; Surg. L. L. Von Wedelkind, from Nov. 13, 1900.

Retired.

Capt. Jas. G. Green, from May 11, 1901; (sec. 1443 R. S., Sec. 11 N. P. A.)

Died.

Comdr. C. O. Allibone, April 18, while commanding the Wilmington on Asiatic Station.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 16.—Capt. John Dennett granted thirty days leave, account of sickness.

1st Lieut. K. W. Perry granted thirty days leave.

Chief Engr. J. A. Stevens granted twenty days leave.

MAY 17.—Chief Engr. W. J. Phillips, from the Smith to the McLane.

MAY 18.—Capt. H. B. Rogers relieved from duty as Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, and ordered to the Seminole.

2d Lieutenants A. L. Gambiè, A. H. Buhner, and 3d Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., from the McCulloch to the Thetis.

3d Lieut. B. L. Brockway from the Perry to the Rush.

Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick from the McLane to the Smith.

MAY 14.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash granted thirty days leave.

3d Lieut. J. H. Crozier granted thirty days leave.

2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels granted ten days leave.

2d Lieut. W. E. Atlee granted thirty days leave.

2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan ordered to the Algonquin temporarily.

2d Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell from the Perry to the Thetis.

Geo. C. Alexander, Thaddeus G. Crapster and Muller S. Hay appointed cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service.

The commanding officer of the Fessenden directed to place that vessel in commission on June 1st.

Dr. R. A. Bachmann appointed surgeon on the Thetis.

MAY 15.—1st Lieut. H. M. Broadbent granted thirty days leave.

LOYAL LEGION NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, May 1, 1901, Comdr. Frank A. Anson presiding, memorials were read and adopted to Companion Augustus Gaylord, who died March 30, 1901; to Companion Charles Palmeter, who died April 5, 1901, and to Companion Willis V. Tichenor, who died April 21, 1901. Officers of the Commandery for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Commander, 1st Lieut. Walter Kempster, U. S. V.; Senior Vice Commander, 1st Lieut. Harry A. Valentin, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander, 1st Lieut. John P. Dousman, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston; Registrar, Mr. Howard Greene; Treasurer, Mr. Andrew A. Hathaway; Chancellor, 1st Lieut. Jerome B. Johnson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Capt. Joseph W. Sanderson, U. S. V.; Council, Mr. Harry S. Fuller, 1st Lieut. Arthur Holbrook, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Benj. F. Parker, U. S. V.; Vol. Lieut. Amos P. Foster, U. S. N., and Lieut. William E. Trowbridge, U. S. V.

After the supper a paper was read by Brig. Gen. Charles King, on the subject "Gainesville, August 28, 1862." Speeches were given by Companions Almon Clarke, William H. Beach, Earl M. Rogers, Jerome B. Johnson, Amos P. Foster, and a song from Companion George C. Ball, of the Illinois Commandery.

A meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was held at Delmonico's, Wednesday evening, May 8. In the absence of the Commander, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Barker presided. A number of new members were elected, and a log of the Mississippi and other gifts were received. It was ordered that a wreath be placed on the tomb of Lieutenant Commander Chenery, late Vice Commander, on Decoration Day. About fifty members were present, and recalled old days around the genial board.

Capt. H. M. Lyon, U. S. N., senior member and president of the Board of Inspection at the New York Navy Yard, was detached May 13. He is ordered to report at the Boston Navy Yard on May 30 for duty in connection with the fitting out of the cruiser Olympia, which will be Rear Admiral Higginson's flagship in the cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron this summer. Captain Lyon's friends at New York regret his detachment.

The War Department made public on May 17 General Orders No. 15, April 1, China Relief Expedition. The order assigns Company B, 9th Infantry, as legation guard at Peking, with Major E. B. Robertson as commanding officer. It specifies that the guard must not be used aggressively unless in defense of the American legation, and publishes general instructions for the construction of barracks, subsistence of troops and government of the same.

If the present ideas of the War Department are carried out several arsenals in the Department of the East, of little or no use as such to the Government, will be utilized to station Regular troops brought back from the Philippines next Autumn.

On Thursday Admiral Evans, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, telegraphed to the Navy Department, saying: "Bagley's trial successful; highest speed, slightly in excess of 30 knots; average for 2 hours, 29.2. Board returns to Washington at once. Roelker remain behind to inspect machinery.—Evans."

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A new "wrinkle" in Filipino defensive tactics was discovered in a fight of a detachment from Co. C, 44th Vol. Inf., near Jagna, Bohol, in March. Capt. James L. Anderson and Surgeon E. P. Rockhill were with the detachment. On entering the village of Lenoy the Americans were charged by the rebels, who carried carabao hide shields of several thicknesses. Sometimes three or four natives were behind a single shield. The Krag bullets made the shields look like sieves, and where the shield charge was made 62 dead rebels were found. Rows of rifle pits skillfully hid with brush and leaves had been dug near the houses, the natives' intention being to wait till the soldiers began searching the houses and then to open fire upon them. Captain Anderson had a narrow escape in these trenches. He ran right upon one of them, and saw a native wiggling in his preparations to spring out. The captain's Colt made short work of him. A skirmish line marched to the eastward and down the street, where the pits were thickest. A trench ran diagonally across the street. This was flanked on either side of the street with small rifle pits. The hombres stood their ground, and were shot down at short range. Changing direction by left flank, the eastern part of the barrio was covered; then a sweep to the westward, with a final wind up from a stone wall to the Duero trail, where was a long row of pits full of insurgents. The last row to receive attention was a row facing the plaza; then the town was burned. A commanding officer, three captains and five lieutenants were among the killed. On one officer was found a letter from Gen. Pedro Sanson, the commander of the insurrection on Bohol Island. This letter was dated March 6, 1901, and urged him to shed his last drop of blood before giving up; said the insurgents had driven Spain out, and must now drive out the Americans.

Just what the surrender of General Trias to Colonel Baldwin, 14th Inf., meant to the rebel cause is shown by this note in the Manila "New American's" account of the event: "Column upon column of native soldiery approached San Francisco de Malabon from every direction to stack arms and present themselves as prisoners of war. They were coming in at dusk and late into the night until it was impossible to count them." This reads like a description of big capitulations in the Civil War.

The day before the surrender of General Trias, the leader in the districts south of Manila, General Casteneda was captured by Captain George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., who left his headquarters at Das Marinas, and made an all-night march of 25 miles into the mountains, where he surprised Casteneda in his stronghold before daybreak, and after the exchange of a few shots compelled him to surrender. Captain Duncan received congratulations from Gens. Sumner, Davis and Hall. Although Casteneda had not been as conspicuous as Cailles and others, his capture, followed by the giving up of Trias the next day, had considerable effect upon the natives.

One of the most important captures preceding the arrival of Aguinaldo as a captive in Manila was the seizure by Lieut. Bruce N. Judd, 42d Vol. Inf., of Col. Norberto Escolastico, who had been one of Aguinaldo's secretaries. When captured Escolastico was almost blind from a wound received some time ago. He had lately been acting under orders from Geronimo, and commanded the insurgent forces at Balanga and also served in the capacity of recruiting officer, and had the additional authority to collect funds for the insurgent cause.

The rebels in the Camarines province suffered quite a loss during a recent visit of Lieut. George P. White, 9th Cav., and 42 men from Troop C, to Linaumbac. It being learned that some insurgents were at Coghiong, further up the coast, a detachment of soldiers were sent up in boats and encountered Capt. Gregorio Nagat, who opened fire on the party and was killed. Two revolvers were found on his body. He was chief machinist, repairer of firearms and manufacturer of cartridges and formerly engineer of the steamer Serrantes, and was mechanically the most valuable man among the rebel leaders.

Nine ladrones and seven rifles were collected recently by the inhabitants of a Biga barrio and turned over to Lieutenant Reese, 3d Inf. The band of ladrones, after levying tribute on the natives of the barrio, retired to a church to discuss further plans. The discussion became so interesting that the band forgot to keep an eye on their guns, which were stacked near the door. The neglect was noted by the watchful citizens, and they quietly sneaked the fusiles and then seized and bound the unprepared robbers. A runner was dispatched to inform the garrison at Biga, and while awaiting the coming of the Americans, the head man of the barrio gave the ladrones some useful information. He told them that, so far as he and his neighbors were concerned, the war was over; that the erstwhile pleasing little fiction about patriotic contributions had grown wearisome to them; that they had decided to pay no more blackmail in the pretense of bolstering up a lost cause, and so on.

The amount of money being put in circulation in the Philippines by turned-in rifles is shown by the amount represented in a recent deposit of guns in the arsenal by Lieut. Marcus Covell, depot Q. M. at Bacoor, near Manila. The sum was \$7,130 paid out by the Government for the single batch. This did not include a large quantity of arms that were unserviceable, having been ruined by being buried, concealed in wells and other places. The whole consignment had been gathered within the last month or two in bunches of two and three in the same vicinity.

Advices from Zamboanga give an account of the attempt made by late Sergeant Cook, of Co. H, 31st Vol. Inf., stationed at Tucuran, island of Mindanao, to get away with Army funds. He was commissary sergeant at the post, and after sustaining heavy losses in gambling laid hands on \$1,400 commissary funds and then bullied or bribed a native ship owner to take him to Borneo. He sailed up the coast, and at Zamboanga sent one of the crew ashore to replenish the supply of whisky. The native reported the case to Col. James S. Pettit, who sent a detachment of cavalry after Cook, who was found dead drunk in the boat with \$1,054 in gold in his pockets. A double barreled shot gun lying by his side indicated that he would have fought off his captors if he had not been intoxicated.

Private George O. Hill, Co. H, 18th Inf., who mysteriously disappeared last July, now turns out to have been boozed. At the trial of his alleged murderers it was transpired that while stationed at Cabatuan he went out for a frolic with a native policeman, who plied him with drink till he was helpless, and then nearly severed his head from his body. The remains

were buried, but recently one of the natives implicated confessed.

We have had many expressions of loyalty and patriotism in America, but none perhaps more pathetic and unique than those of the poor Filipinos at Santa Cruz, Laguna, Luzon, on Washington's Birthday. Santa Cruz is 16 miles southwest of Manila, and but for the oriental character of life one would have fancied himself in an American town if he had entered it on the holiday. From every window floated the Stars and Stripes, the poor displaying much ingenuity in constructing their flags out of paper. Even the Army mule was called upon to add to the festivity of the day. The corrals where the mules were kept being altogether the most imposing Government building, the natives were not satisfied until Corralmaster Butts, at the head of his forty teamsters, amid native cheers, hoisted the Star Spangled Banner over the building, which as a Spanish prison had stood for all that was cruel and tyrannical in the treatment of the people.

The U. S. gunboat Don Juan de Austria has recently been doing some excellent work, in co-operation with the Army, in stopping smuggling along the Luzon coast between Pasacao and Donsol. The Don Juan de Austria made her headquarters at Donsol, and from there expeditions were sent out under the command of Navy officers and officers on shore, and the steam launch took a landing party from the Don Juan de Austria. They succeeded in breaking up and thoroughly demoralizing the smugglers along the coast.

That the love of office holding has already taken firm root in the Philippines is shown by the fact that when the civil commission left for the province of Bulacan late in February more than 800 applications were on file for the provincial offices.

The Manila "Times" of March 14 said: "The color line has been drawn at the circus now in town, the Filipinos being given one gallery and the whites another. Last night a native corporal and five men were detailed by the native captain at Quiapo station to do duty in the circus. One of the men proceeding to occupy a seat, the attendant forced him out, pushing him outside the gate, saying he had orders from the manager not to admit any native policemen to a seat, as they were not needed nor wanted round the place at all. The native policeman resisted, and he alleges he was assaulted. The next day he filed a complaint in the civil court."

St. Patrick's Day in Manila was celebrated with an elaborate banquet at the English hotel, which officers from the Army and Navy attended. Lieut. Comdr. Alfred B. Conaga's short but telling speech made a distinct impression. It was a splendid tribute to the grand achievements of our military and naval forces.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, with sixty-three men of Troop K, 1st Cav., encountered 250 insurgents near the village of Balayan, in Batangas Province, Southern Luzon. The enemy made three stands and were each time defeated by the American cavalymen. There were no American casualties.

A Navy court of inquiry is investigating the alleged connection of Lieut. Richard H. Townley with the case of Captain Reed, who has been tried for official misconduct in connection with the Commissary Department.

The liberation and transportation to their homes of the 1,000 Filipinos who were set free by General MacArthur to signalize the issuance of Aguinaldo's proclamation has been nearly completed. Several of the Filipino officers who have surrendered have sent a petition to the authorities asking that a mixed American and Filipino command be organized to proceed against the ladrones, or bandits. The prevalence of lawlessness in isolated localities is well illustrated by the investigations of a military commission under Lieutenant Colonel Howe, of the 34th Vol. Inf., which has sentenced eight members of the Sandatahan Society, guilty of the murders of thirty men and women, to suffer the death penalty on May 17.

General Sumner has returned with his column of 900 men which proceeded against the insurgents in central and eastern Luzon. He struck the camp of the outlaw General Cailles three times, burned his outfit and scattered his forces to the mountains.

The principal reason governing the Taft Commission in its decision to withhold municipal government from the city of Manila is the complexity of the problem of municipal government in a large city. Another reason is that Manila is the hotbed of disloyalty and the least to be trusted of all the principal cities in the Philippines.

The trial of Capt. F. J. Barrows, of the 30th Vol. Inf., Q. M. of the Department of Southern Luzon, charged with complicity in the commissary scandal, closed on May 11. Press advices state that during the trial of Lieutenant Boyer, of the 39th Vol. Inf., for participation in the commissary frauds, the prosecution showed that false invoices had been made to the amount of the value of the stores improperly disposed of. The military commission trying the cases of civilians implicated in commissary frauds has sentenced an employee of the Commissary Department to five years' imprisonment for feloniously disposing of surplus Government stores. A Chinaman who was mixed up in the commissary stealings has been found guilty and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 pesos.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

New State Commanderies of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, have recently been instituted in Wisconsin with Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., as Commander; and in New Jersey with Major-Gen. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V., as Commander, and Major-Gen. James H. Negley, U. S. V., a veteran of the Mexican War, as Vice-Commander-General from New Jersey to the National Commandery. The larger portion of the Charter Companions of both of these State Commanderies were Veteran Officers of the Spanish-American War. The total membership of the Order is now close to 1400 Companions, and is rapidly increasing. The National Council held its regular meeting in Hartford within the past month (April 19), which was well attended by the General Officers of the Order. The Connecticut Commandery and its Commander, ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, extended a most hearty welcome to the visiting officers, and entertained them with an elaborate lunch at the Hartford Club and a reception at Governor Bulkeley's residence in the evening; all returned home with full hearts and happy remembrances of their fellow companions of the Connecticut Commandery.

A resolution was unanimously approved, to be presented at the triennial convention of the National Commandery to be held in March, 1902, at Philadelphia, ad-

mitting all commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps taking active part in any future foreign war recognized by the United States Government as a war; this resolution will act as an amendment to Article III of the Constitution of the Order.

RANGE OF 16-INCH B. L. R.

Through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Jas. M. Ingalls, U. S. A., retired, we publish a table prepared by him, giving the ranges at certain muzzle velocities which may be expected from the new 16-inch breech-loading rifle, with an angle of elevation of 45 degrees. It is of especial interest in view of the fact that the 16-inch B. L. rifle is nearing completion at the Watervliet Arsenal, and will be sent to Buffalo as one of the War Department exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, and also in view of the possibility of its being fired for extreme range as one of the drawing attractions of the exposition. By means of the table prepared by Colonel Ingalls the theoretical range can be easily determined by simple interpolation for any muzzle velocity between 2,000 f. s. and 2,600 f. s., between which limits the actual muzzle velocity will undoubtedly fall. The table is as follows:

Ranges at 45 degrees elevation for the 16-inch B. L. R.; weight of projectile, 2,370 lbs. Head, ogival, with radius of two calibers.

Muzzle Velocity.	Range Yards.	Range Miles.	Range in Vacuo.
2000 f. s.	26222	14.9	23.6 m.
2100	28531	16.2	26.0
2200	30900	17.6	28.5
2300	33354	19.1	31.2
2400	35800	20.7	33.9
2500	38427	22.4	36.8
2600	42256	24.0	39.8

AMERICAN TROOPS CRITICISED.

The "Echo de Paris" of the 10th inst. prints a letter from a correspondent in China saying that great relief is felt among the European soldiers at the withdrawal of the American troops. The correspondent says that the American soldiers were far too free and easy for the military etiquette of the Continental forces. They were always pot-shooting at any one and every one. On one occasion he says, three Americans began shooting at the French consulate. The French sentry on duty there protested, but the Americans paid no attention to him and continued their shooting. The sentry then fired on them. He shot one, bayoneted another, and the third fled. The Americans, according to the correspondent are fine, manly fellows, who are excellently provided with military equipment but whose ignorance of military matters is deplorable.

The New York "Sun" says that postal officials intimate that much dutiable property is entering the United States through the abuse of the privilege granted in November, 1899, to soldiers and civilians in the Government service in Cuba, the Philippines and China, to send packages not exceeding four pounds in weight through the mails exempt from examination by customs officials. The number of packages handled by the postal authorities has greatly increased since the occupation of China, and the accidental breaking open of several packages has shown the contents to be silks, tapestries and embroideries. The order was intended to cover gifts, etc., "with no commercial purpose and not for sale," but as both the Customs and Post Office Departments have found it impossible to discriminate, all packages sent as directed are permitted to enter.

We note a criticism in a New York paper that some of the soldiers on duty at the recruiting stations in New York are very slovenly in their appearance and ill-calculated to favorably impress the aspirants for military service, and thus rudely disabuse their ideas as to the natty appearance and general "set-up" of the Regular Army. We feel sure that if there be any truth in this criticism those in authority will speedily enforce remedial measures. Care as to their own dress is one of the most effective means officers can adopt to impress enlisted men with the importance of observing the proprieties in dress as well as in behavior.

The Army of Tennessee Association of New Orleans has made a vigorous protest against the burial of Confederate soldiers in the Arlington Cemetery, the Federal burial ground in Washington. Resolutions have been adopted in which the action of the Secretary of War and all others who are responsible was denounced as a violation of the rights of the surviving Confederates to bury their dead wherever they see fit.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, May 10.
Following deaths have occurred since last report:
Drowned, bodies recovered—April 19, Co. H, 21st Inf., Robert L. Keeton; April 21, A. 27th Inf., Walter Ashworth; May 1, Band, 5th Cav., Benjamin Evans.
Dysentery—March 29, Co. L, 18th Inf., Muscian Charles R. Spurgeon; May 1, Co. F, 18th Inf., Corp. William D. Schultz; May 5, Co. G, 23d Inf., Albert O. McIlvaine; April 25, Co. F, 16th Inf., Roderick Littlefield; April 21, Co. K, 14th Inf., Adam Eichebender.
Typhoid fever—April 29, Co. B, 3d Inf., William R. Metzger; May 2, Co. F, 17th Inf., Columbus Sparks; May 4, Troop G, 6th Cav., Lawrence Murphy.
All other diseases—May 3, Co. M, 17th Inf., Edward E. Dickey; Co. K, 49th Vol. Inf., Isaiah Brooks; April 29, at sea, Co. E, 5th Inf., Frank C. Carter; May 6, Co. H, 5th Inf., William Burns; May 2, Co. H, 43d Vol. Inf., Harry J. McCloy; April 28, Co. L, 45th Vol. Inf., Charles Johnson; Troop I, 3d Cav., Ralph Mollineaux; May 2, Co. D, 40th Vol. Inf., Howard L. Martin; Co. L, 19th Inf., Corp. Frank H. Edwards; April 27, Co. G, 2d Inf., Frank Mattice.
Transport Ohio arrived to-day.

MACARTHUR.

Havana, May 12.
Death report:—May 1 to 10: Columbia Barracks, May 1, Pvt. Dennis Young, C. 7th Cav., typhoid fever.

WOOD.

Manila, May 17.
General Mascardo, 21 officers, 331 men and rifles surrendered, Capt. Joseph P. O'Neil, Sannareise, Zambales Province, May 16.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 18.
Transport Logan arrived yesterday; Kilpatrick, May 12.

Vancouver Barracks, May 16.
Transport Egbert, Captain McCall, quartermaster, arrived Seattle, May 15.
RICHARDS, Acting Adjutant General.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 15, 1901.

The Navy first crew lost its race Saturday afternoon with Pennsylvania. It was three o'clock when Mr. Forbes, the referee, gave the word "Go!" and the Navy caught the water first. The shells were hardly away from the starting place before it was plain that the Navy was trying the old scheme of getting ahead at the start and never letting up. The crews pulled most of the first half mile at thirty-eight strokes to the minute, and passed the buoy with the Navy a half length in the lead. The stroke got back to thirty-seven a minute, and the Navy increased its lead to a length. The Pennsylvanians at this time were on the south side of the course and caught the wind, getting the rough water, while the Navy had it easier, but was not entirely free from trouble. The sailors kept the lead and passed the mile buoy, half the race, a length and a quarter in the lead. Then the Navy slowed down a little, and Pennsylvania began to crawl up. The Navy saw it must make a supreme effort, and started a spurt while half a mile from the finish. Pennsylvania settled down to an increase of speed, gaining until presently it was plain they were in the lead. A dozen boat lengths remained to be rowed; the stroke was fully thirty-eight in Pennsylvania's shell, and the Navy was but a little slower. It was evident it had not the reserve force of the Pennsylvanians, yet the Navy was not discouraged and pulled with all its powers to the end. The red flag of the Pennsylvania judge was not at the deck before the blue flag of the Navy began to fall, with not two strokes and only one second of time between the crews at the finish. The Pennsylvanians rowed the two miles in 10:33, the Navy in 10:34. Pennsylvania finished thirteen and a half feet ahead of the Navy. The tide or the steering had put the Navy far out to the north side of the course; the steering and the tide had been well discounted by Pennsylvania, to its great advantage.

The race between the first crews being over, the one between the freshmen of Pennsylvania and the second crew of the Navy followed immediately. The course was a mile and a half, straightaway. The crews started at the thirty-six stroke, the Navy pulling wild. Two hundred yards from the start the Pennsylvania crew gave a cry of distress. Cathcart (No. 3) had broken his oar. The Navy kept pulling away. The coach of Pennsylvania said "Go on!" and on Pennsylvania went, carrying a dead weight and only seven oars pulling. Register, the coxswain, handled his boat well, and the Pennsylvanians, with seven oars, actually beat the Navy five lengths (24 seconds), winning in nine minutes and eleven two-fifths seconds. The Navy's time was 9:36 1-5. The Navy's troubles were due, somewhat, to filling with water, and at the finish the Navy crew had to jump overboard to prevent injuring their shell.

The officers of the course were: Referee—W. Ennis Forbes, of the Schuylkill Navy. Judges on the Manley—Lieut. E. W. Eberle for the Navy, and Mr. Reath for Pennsylvania. Judges at the finish—Prof. N. M. Terry for the Navy, and Mr. Jackson for Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—Cadet Timmons and Mr. Ward.

The race on the afternoon of May 15, with Georgetown closed the boating season with the Naval Cadets, a season full of credit to the eight and their coach, W. Herbert Hall. The first cadet crew won two out of the three races rowed, beating the Yale second crew and Georgetown. The race to-day with Georgetown was two miles straightaway, over the outer course. The water was like glass, but the tide was ebb, and against the shells. It was a few minutes past six when Lieutenant Eberle, the referee, said "Go!" The shells started at the extraordinary speed of forty to the minute, Georgetown splashing water, but the Navy moving in fine form and without nervousness. The Navy took the lead at once, and never let it go. Every splash of the paddles widened the breach between the Cadets and the visitors, and, in a fine spurt to the end, the Cadet crew made the finish, amid whistles from elated launches and torpedo boats, in 10:32 2-5 seconds—five lengths, 300 feet, 12 2-5 seconds, ahead of Georgetown, whose time was 10:45 4-5 seconds. The Cadets went off to their boat house singing "One More River to Cross." The officers of the race were: Referee—Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N. Judges on the boat—Cadet Timmons for the Navy, and Dr. Doyle for Georgetown. Judges at the finish—Lieut. R. Z. Johnson for the Navy, and Mr. Riley for Georgetown. Timekeepers—Cadet Fisher for the Navy, and M. K. Johnson for Georgetown.

One of the most interesting games of baseball of this season was played Saturday, May 11, between the 7th New York Regiment and the Naval Cadets. The hitting on both sides was very poor, only one long drive being made during the whole game, that of Donnelly, a hit over the centre fielder's head for two bases. The pitching of Raudenbush was excellent, striking out seven men and allowing no man to take his base on balls. The all around fielding on both sides made the game very interesting. The score was four runs for the Navy to one for the Seventh. The teams were as follows: Seventh Regiment—Bernard, 2 b.; Donnelly, 3 b.; Powell, s. s. (captain); Terry, r. f.; Barnes, c. f.; Hill, 1 b.; Hayes, c.; Mack, r. f.; Narsawald, 1 f. Navy—Hammer, 1 b.; Staton, r. f.; Read, S., 1 f.; Weaver, c.; Childs, s. s.; Long, 3 b.; Smith, 2 b.; Anderson, c. f.; Raudenbush, p. Summary—Two base hit, Donnelly; struck out, by Raudenbush 7, by Terry 3; base on balls, off Raudenbush 1, off Terry 4; hit by pitched ball, Childs. Time, 1 hour 50 minutes. Umpire, Lieutenant Robertson, of the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Hayes, U. S. M. C., has arrived at the Naval Academy as the relief of Lieutenant O'Leary.

Naval Cadet E. O. Fitch, Jr., who was operated upon recently for appendicitis, will have to undergo another operation for the same attack.

One hundred and six candidates for admission to the Naval Academy have reported for examination.

Among the visitors who witnessed the Pennsylvania-Navy boat race on Saturday were Captain and Mrs. W. S. Cowles. Captain Cowles is assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He and Mrs. Cowles were entertained on Saturday and Sunday by Commander and Mrs. Wainwright at the Superintendent's quarters.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Theodor Porter, and the Misses Porter are the guests of Col. McLane Tilton.

Pay Inspector Thos. T. Caswell, U. S. N., retired, leaves here Wednesday for Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. C. A. Doyen left Friday morning for New York to join her husband, Major Doyen, who commands the

marine guard on the U. S. flagship Kearsarge, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Goodrich, daughter of Capt. Caspar Goodrich, U. S. N., is announced to take place at St. Anne's Church on June 4.

Dr. and Mrs. J. William White, of the University of Pennsylvania, spent Saturday and Sunday with Lieutenant and Mrs. E. W. Eberle, on the Santee, and witnessed the boat race.

Mason Terry, son of Admiral Terry, U. S. N., who has been visiting here for several days, has returned to his home at the Washington Navy Yard.

Mrs. Wygant and her son, Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, who has recently returned from Manila, are visiting Cadet Wygant at the Naval Academy.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 9, 1901.

The transport Egbert came in from Taku, China, via Nagasaki flying a yellow flag on May 5. A discharged soldier died of smallpox early on the morning of the arrival of the Egbert, and was buried at sea. The Egbert brings the remains of many men who fell in the battle of Tien-Tsin, and of others who died of disease while the troops were on Chinese soil. The cabin passengers aboard were: Majors F. J. Ives and E. L. Swift, Lieutenants A. White, William K. Naylor and Smith; Chaplain Walter Marvine, Mrs. E. L. Swift and child; Mrs. Girard, wife of Lieut.-Col. Girard, and her daughter, Mrs. Ross L. Bush, and two children, and Mrs. H. W. Cardwell and two sons.

The men of the 32d Infantry, who have been living a peaceful life on the hill, bade farewell to Army life May 8, when they were mustered out of Service.

Captain Joseph C. Reifsnnyder has just reported here from West Point, en route to the Philippines. Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus have returned from an extended trip to Honolulu. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was the guest of honor, Monday evening, April 20, at a dinner given by Major James D. Phelan at the Pacific Union Club. Among the guests were a number of prominent citizens of San Francisco.

The hop on May 3, was, as is always the case, very merry and informal. Among the young ladies present from San Francisco were: Miss Hopkins, Miss Bull, Miss Ruth Dunham, Miss Reid Hutchins and Miss Brower. Miss Alice Masten was sorely missed, as her popularity among the officers is well established.

Gen. William R. Shafter, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, left on May 7 for Los Angeles, to meet the President. Col. E. P. Ewers, U. S. A., retired, who was one of the heroes of San Juan Hill, is in the city this week. Admiral and Mrs. Kautz have returned from a trip to Monterey and are at the Hotel Richelieu. Capt. Murray Baldwin, who is stationed at Alcatraz Island, leaves shortly for Fort McPherson, Georgia, where his new regiment is being organized. Captain Baldwin is well known in San Francisco, which is the home of his family.

Major and Mrs. Lewis Smith, U. S. A., retired, have returned from Washington, D. C., and are visiting Mrs. Smith's mother at 1 Spruce street. Major F. Hadra is at the Occidental with his family.

Mrs. Terrett, wife of Capt. C. P. Terrett, and Miss Terrett, who are on their way to Manila, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. John A. Perry at Angel Island. Miss O'Hara, daughter of Major James O'Hara, is spending a few days at Angel Island with Miss Hobbs, daughter of Capt. Charles W. Hobbs. Miss Gibbs of Omaha, Neb., is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Gibbs of Angel Island. Major William P. Ennis left May 7 for Fort Monroe.

Among Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past seven days were: Capt. Stanley, Lieut. E. A. Macklin, E. W. Robinson, C. D. Roberts, H. C. Evans, Major Gaines Lawson, Capt. W. C. Short, Col. E. P. Ewers, Major William Ennis and Dental Surgeon William H. Ware.

NAVY DEFEATS ARMY.

Better base ball weather than that which favored the second game of ball between the officers of the Navy and Army at Old Cavite, P. I., on March 2, could not have been wished for. Society was out in force; three launch loads from Manila with officers and their wives, enjoyed the pleasant trip to Old Cavite, where they were met at the wharf by a reception committee from the Navy, and taken to the different bungalows where light refreshments were served. The game was called at 3.15 p. m., on the Marine parade ground, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. The first game on Washington's Birthday was won by the Army by a score of 13 to 7.

The Navy won by a score of 5 to 1 in six innings. The score was 1 and 1 till the fourth inning when the Army went to pieces, the Navy scoring four runs. Pitcher Ellis of the Navy was too much for the Army, his curves twisting about like the wake from twin screws. Littlefield at short belied his name by covering a big field, while Kalbfus behind the bat, took everything that came his way. The battery work of Reynolds and Cox, and the second base play of Shattuck were the features of the Army's game. These were the teams:

Navy—Lemly, 1f; Littlefield, ss; Lay, 3b; Bannon, cf; Berrien, 2b; Ruliff, 1b; Potter, 1f; Ellis, p; Kalbfus, c.

Army—Stevens, 3b; Savage, ss; Cox, c; McIntyre, 1f; Booth, cf; Reynolds, p; Shattuck, 2b; Starbird, 1b; Regan, rf. The Navy team had been strengthened by the arrival of the Buffalo and Brooklyn.

Very wisely surgeons were appointed scorer and umpire so that they could be on hand in case of accident, Surgeon Uish keeping tally and Surgeon Spear umpiring. When the finish came the Navy gave their well-known yell which has been developed till it is now a cross between a Comanche yell and a dyspeptic fog siren, and Major Cruise led his doughty warriors back to Manila.

Captain Lewis in command of the launch New Albany, had as guests, Mrs. Colonel Page, Miss Page, Miss Marjorie Page, Captain and Mrs. Lewis, Captain and Mrs. Webster, Miss Angell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Colonel Wagner and the Misses Wagner, Miss Maus, Miss Bash, Lieutenants Mitchell, McMillan, Greene, Allen, Hanson and Gilbreth of the 14th Infantry, Lieutenant Clement, Lieutenant Buckley, Dr. Ford, Lieut. J. C. Brady, Capt. J. W. S. Stevens, and Lieut. Chas. B. Rogers, Joseph Smith, W. L. Clark and Chas. E. Booth, Lieutenant McIntyre, Lieutenants Youngberg and A. H. Sunderland, and Dr. Ottofy.

On the launch Spokane, Capt. C. F. Hartman entertained Mrs. General Hall, Mrs. Bubb and party. The launch Louisville took Colonel Miller, Adj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Barry, Major Cruz, Captain and Mrs. Point, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Ide and Mrs. Ottofy.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 14, 1901.

The following is a copy of the official list of members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the present year. Appointed by the President: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, St. Augustine, Florida; Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired, New York, N. Y.; Dr. J. William White, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert C. Heaton, Boston, Mass.; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, L. L. D., Berkeley, Cal.; Hon. William H. Upham, Marshfield, Wis.; John Allison, Nashville, Tenn.

Appointed by the President (pro tempore) of the Senate: Hon. John Kean, Elizabeth, N. J.; Hon. James P. Taliaferro, Jacksonville, Fla.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House: Hon. Thad. M. Mahon, Chambersburg, Pa.; Hon. Charles B. Landis, Delphi, Ind.; Hon. James Hay, Madison, Va.

The program of exercises before the Board of Visitors in June is given as follows: June 1, review before the board. June 3, school of the troop; machine gun practice; target practice with small arms. June 4, school of the mountain battery; school of the light battery. June 5, minor tactical exercises of an infantry battalion. June 6, battalion drill; tent pitching; use of the sword and bayonet. June 7, school of the trooper in the riding hall. June 8, pontoon bridge drill. There will not be much beyond the usual routine before the Board of Visitors this year, and as the First Class is already gone, there will be no graduation ceremonies for them to witness. Much work has been done during the year, and several of the recommendations made by last year's board have been accomplished or are under way.

Next year will be a big one at the Military Academy, with the celebration of its one hundredth anniversary. The Academy has forwarded a fine exhibit to the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo.

The annual meeting of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy will be held at West Point at 3 p. m. on June 8.

In the game with Lehigh University on Saturday afternoon the cadet nine met defeat for the first time this season, the visitors rolling up a score of 20 to 6. The teams were as follows: West Point—Jell, Phipps, r. f.; Hobson, 1 b.; Herr, s. s.; Abbot (captain), 2 b.; Cooper, 3 b.; Whipple, c. f.; Hackett, c.; Graham, Carter, Phillips, p. Lehigh—Parsons, 3 b.; Eisenhart, s. s.; Dilley, 1 b.; Person, c.; Taylor, p.; Reese, 2 b.; Alder, 1 f.; Deschweintz, r. f.; Bohanan, c. f.

The defeat of the afternoon had no appreciable effect upon the enjoyment of the evening festivities. Mrs. Mills was hostess, assisted by Cadet Pegram in receiving the large number of visitors at the cadet hop. Among the number were the following: The Misses Root, Donaldson, Quintard, Pegram, Braden, Clark, Parker, Anders, Scott, Pryor, Anne Davis, Burnham, Purcell, Bass, Bentley, Green, Hawley, Hamilton and Pollock.

Bishop Potter administered the rite of confirmation to nine candidates, two cadets among the number, at the morning services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday.

The mid-week game this week will be played with the New York University team. The date of the game with Riverview, should have been given last week as Wednesday and not Saturday; Saturday's game was with Lehigh as already stated. For this week the most interesting of the season's games is in prospect. The cadet nine will play the Annapolis team at Annapolis on Saturday, May 18. The members of the team, substitutes, etc., will be the only cadets attending the game from West Point.

ARBOR DAY AT NEWPORT.

At the celebration of Arbor Day at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., May 9, there was a parade of the apprentice boys, an address by Chaplain Cassard and the planting of a tree, dedicated to the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip.

The boys headed by the Training Station band and the bugle and drum corps, marched to the parade ground south of the old War College building, where a hole had been dug and a young beech tree stood ready for planting. They were under command of Lieut. Jas. H. Reid, with Boatswain McCarthy as adjutant, and formed three sides of a hollow square about the tree, the fourth side being occupied by the new boys who have not yet been placed in the battalion and were without arms. Captain Hunker and the officers of the station and of the War College, and members of their families, were interested spectators of the planting. Chaplain Cassard spoke in glowing terms of the characteristics and record of the late Rear Admiral, and in the course of his remarks said:

"Admiral Philip was popular because he was a typical naval officer of the best sort; above every form of meanness, generous to a fault, open as the day, commanding respect by the noble dignity of a splendid maul. Others may have angled for applause and popularity, but not he; he knew not how, and it was not necessary; the people recognized the worth of this man, who never advertised his abilities and achievements, and made him their hero and loved him while he lived and mourned him when he died."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AT EL PASO.

El Paso, Texas, May 6, 1901.

President McKinley's visit to El Paso will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to have been witnesses of it. From Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and the Republic of Mexico, thousands had come to welcome the President and his party, and nowhere on his tour through the United States will a more appreciative or cosmopolitan crowd greet him. The distinguished party reached El Paso early Sunday morning, May 5, and in deference to the day and the President's desire, absolutely no public demonstration took place, until Monday morning, when the President was given a salute by the guns at Fort Bliss, in charge of Major Loughborough, 6th Infantry. At 9 o'clock there was a parade the procession being led by the 9th Cavalry band of Mexico, followed by the Grand Army of the Republic ex-Confederates and Border Rifles, after whom came President McKinley, with General Hernandez, Commanding General of the Mexican Army, and the representative of President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico to greet the President of the United States.

Mrs. McKinley will long be remembered here. Many pleasant little incidents occurred during the short stay of the Presidential party, which will serve to endear its members more strongly to the hearts of the El Paso people, and though this is largely a Democratic town, good-will for the Republican President was expressed on every side and no trouble was too great to make their short visit pleasant.

STATE TROOPS.

The orders for the parade of the First and Second Brigades, N. G. N. Y., in New York City, on Memorial Day, as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic in honor of the dead of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, direct the brigades to wear full dress uniform and be at the appointed rendezvous, ready to move, at 9 a. m., sharp. The First Brigade, General Butt, will form in the side streets to the west of Fifth avenue, from 53d to 56th streets, and the Fifth Brigade, General Smith, will form in the side streets to the east of Fifth avenue, from 49th to 53rd streets. The troops will be reviewed at the Worth Monument by Governor Odell, and the parade will be dismissed at Washington Square. The Brigade will be formed as a division in command of Major General Roe. Squadron A will act as escort to the Major General, and the First Signal Corps will be divided for escort duty between Generals Butt and Smith. The 1st Naval Battalion will also parade and will join the columns in the rear of the 2d Battery, which will form the left of General Smith's Brigade.

The Third Division, Second Battalion, of New York, Naval Militia of Brooklyn, in command of Lieut. C. B. Reid, took its first cruise of the season Sunday, in the battalion's steam launch. A crew composed of the division also took out one of the whaleboats. The cruise was made down the bay to the new lighthouse on the tail of the West Bank and after an inspection of the new light they steamed up to Stapleton, S. I., and had dinner, after which they took a run up the Kills as far as the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bergen Point, which they visited. Every one had his trick at the wheel, and received his course by which to steer.

The fallacy of some recent utterances of Mayor Van Wyck of New York, questioning the value of State troops, and declaring that his police could handle all riots and disorders single handed, was indirectly shown in Albany, May 14, where the police were powerless to cope with the wild disorder in the streets, and prevent riotous attacks on peaceful workmen and the destruction of property by striking trolley employees and their sympathizers. The 10th Battalion of Albany, Major Hyatt, and the 3d Signal Corps, Captain Wheeler, were ordered out to aid the police, when it was found the latter were unable to prevent a breach of the peace. This force was found to be inadequate, and General Roe, who was at the scene of trouble, sent orders late on the night of May 14, to the 23d Regiment, directing it to report at Albany to Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver, for duty at once. By midnight on Tuesday, May 15, some 200 men assembled and were put en route to Albany on a special train, the remainder of the regiment following next morning. The orders reaching Brooklyn at an hour when it was difficult to find men, caused a great amount of work, and as no one expected a call for service, consequently men were not as easy to reach as they otherwise would have been. As soon as the urgency orders became known members responded at once and the regiment reported for duty with commendable promptness. At this writing orders had been issued directing the 2d Regiment of Separate Companies, Colonel Loyd, to proceed to Albany, and should further troops be needed, they will be on hand very quickly. The 3d Signal Corps had an especially hard time in protecting non-commissioned men, and were most viciously attacked with stones, several of the corps, as well as the workmen, being hurt. In a collision with men of the 23d regiment on May 16 two men in the crowd were shot and killed by the soldiers. The 9th regiment, N. G. N. Y., was ordered out late on the night of May 16 and went to Albany on the following morning.

General James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N. Y., will review the 14th Regiment at its armory on Thursday evening, May 16.

The 9th N. Y. is making special efforts this season to put in a strong team at Creedmoor, and under the direction of its able inspector of small arms practice, Capt. E. J. Winterroth, great improvement can be looked for over past records.

Company C, of the 12th N. Y., have elected ex-Captain S. S. Stebbins, I. S. A. P., captain of the company. Captain Stebbins is well known throughout the Guard as one of its most accomplished riflemen. He served with the 12th Volunteers in the Spanish War, and is an energetic and competent officer.

The troops comprising the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will hold their annual encampment for the year 1901 as follows: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, commanding, excepting First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, at the State camp grounds, South Framingham, June 22 to 28, inclusive. Annual drills of all commands, excepting First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, will take place at State camp grounds, June 21. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. H. Whitney commanding, excepting the 8th regiment of Infantry and Battery A, Light Artillery, at the State camp grounds, South Framingham, July 20 to 26, inclusive. First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, First Brigade, Col. James F. Frye, commanding, at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, between July 20 and Aug. 20. It is optional with the commanding officer of the regiment to encamp by battalions or regiment. The regiment will perform seven days' camp duty between the above dates. Annual drill may be performed the day previous to encampments. Eighth regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, Col. W. A. Pew, Jr., commanding, will perform its camp duty and annual drill at Boxford. Camp duty from July 10 to 16, inclusive, annual drill, July 9. The Naval Brigade, Capt. G. R. H. Buffington commanding, will perform its camp duty and annual drill at Fort Rodman, New Bedford (if permission is granted by War Department). Camp duty, Aug. 18 to 24 inclusive, annual drill, Aug. 17. Battery A, Light Artillery, Second Brigade, will perform its camp duty and annual drill on Cape Cod, by route marches and camps, from July 20 to 27, inclusive. First Corps of Cadets, at Hingham, July 14, to 20, inclusive. The annual drill of this command will take place at Boxford, August 17. Capt. Myles Standish, commanding the Ambulance Corps, will make two details of his command, with such officers as he may deem necessary, for duty with the First and Second Brigades at encampments. Troops will arrive in camp in season to pitch their camps. All troops will perform duty under this order in campaign uniform, and strict compliance with bill of dress will be required; working suits and fatigue cap may be worn when so ordered by brigade commanders. Brigade commanders are ordered to assume control of the State camp ground (excepting

the arsenal and buildings immediately adjoining) on the day prior to the encampment of their respective commands.

The military laws of Georgia are to be revised and put into convenient shape. Adjut. Gen. J. W. Robertson issued an order May 11 by direction of the governor, appointing Col. A. R. Lawton, retired, of Savannah; Col. W. E. Wooten, of the Fourth Georgia, Albany, and Col. George N. Napier, Judge Advocate General, of Monroe, as a board to do this important work, in accordance with the recommendation of the Military Advisory Board. It has been a good many years since the military laws of the State were codified and they have within recent years been so extensively amended and added to that it is difficult to keep up with them. This fact lead to the action on the part of the Military Advisory Board requesting the Governor to appoint a commission of officers to make the necessary revision.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The First Regiment Infantry, California National Guard, Thos. F. O'Neill commanding, gave an exhibition drill and ball at the Mechanics Pavillion, San Francisco, on the evening of April 17. The regiment, with full ranks, averaging twenty files per company, passed in review in fine form before Major General Dickinson, Adjutant General Seamans, Brigadier General Warfield and other National Guard and Volunteer officers on the reviewing stand. Company I, Capt. Frank Moore commanding, gave a close-order drill, which for accuracy of detail could hardly be excelled. Company C, Capt. Geo. Petty, followed with the physical drill with arms, assisted by the regimental band. This was also performed without a single hitch. The appearance of the men in blue flannel shirts was a marked improvement over the old method of working them, all strapped up in tight blouses and belts. Company G, Capt. William Swasey, executed a very neat bayonet drill with snap and vigor. A guard consisting of details from each company was then mounted, and this little ceremony was performed almost to perfection. It was noticed, however, that no supernumeraries marched on, that the officers of the day and first sergeants seemed somewhat in doubt as to when to come to parade rest and attention, and that the band continued to play long after the guard had passed in review. The regiment then formed in line of masses for regimental parade, Majors Filmer, McCreigh and Robertson commanding the first, second and third battalions, respectively. This ceremony was executed with accuracy and excellence. Dancing followed. This was the first public exhibition of this command since its return from the Philippines, nearly two years ago, and, considering the fact that about 50 per cent. of the men were recruits, reflected great credit on the regiment. There has been a lack of enthusiasm in this organization since its return, but it is believed that things will now again take on their old-time aspect.

General Orders No. 5, dated April 19, have detached four companies, F, G, C and K, from the First Infantry and formed them into a battalion of coast artillery, as Batteries A, B, C and D, respectively. This action was taken by the Adjutant General on a petition signed by all the members of the four companies in question, and it leaves the First Infantry with eight companies. The change will be productive of much good, for it will give to San Francisco a body of citizens trained in artillery, and a valuable temporary reserve to the Regular artillery in time of need. It would be well to increase this force by changing the three companies of Naval Reserves to Coast Artillery and organizing another battery, thus forming a regiment of eight batteries. San Francisco would then have one regiment of Coast Artillery and one of Infantry.

GERMAN SAILOR PRINCE CAN'T KEEP A DOG.

(From the Westminster Gazette.)

Prince Adalbert, who has entered the German Navy for a course of training, has received at the outset of his career a lesson in discipline. He had a pet terrier, which accompanied him wherever he went. He took the dog with him on board the training ship, but as soon as the captain heard of it the Prince was ordered to send the dog ashore. The Prince was inclined to dispute the authority of the captain, and claimed that orders which were applicable to other officers did not affect a Prince of the Imperial family. The captain is said to have at once communicated with the Emperor, who as promptly sent his son a message that entirely dispelled from his mind all ideas of favoritism. The dog was sent ashore, and the Prince has discovered that as an officer in the German Navy his only credentials for distinction above his fellows will be those he earns.

OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH.

Atlanta, Ga., May 5, 1901.

Col. John W. French, commander at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., was a member of Co. F, 7th New York Vols., in the Civil War, and fought with distinguished bravery in the Army of the Potomac, taking an active part in many famous battles. He had the honor of escorting President Lincoln into Petersburg the day that city surrendered. Colonel French did gallant service on the Western frontier campaigns, and has always served his country with credit to the straps he wears. He was born in the glorious old District of Columbia on June 2, 1843, and is very nearly related to that eminent divine, the Rev. John W. French, of the Church of the Epiphany, to whom Jefferson Davis gave the appointment of chaplain and professor at West Point in 1856. He was stationed at Manila for some time, when he was taken sick and came back to the United States, arriving here, to take command of the fort, a short time before Major Macklin, of the 11th, left for San Francisco.

The 26th Infantry, at Fort McPherson, is rapidly filling up. The officers are drilling the men hard and preparing them for the Philippines.

Capt. James A. Hutton, Co. E, 26th Inf., has just returned with his company from the drill grounds at Waco, Ga., where he has put these new recruits through a severe drilling.

Captain Hutton was born near Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 10, 1853, was graduated at West Point with the class of 1876, and appointed second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, shortly afterward. He rose to the rank of captain in 1894, quit the Service for a short time, and went back

into the Army, in the 1st California Vols., as second lieutenant; was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Charles King, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps; was stationed at Manila and Santa Ana, and afterward at San Pedro Macati, on the Pasig River. He was for some time in the transport service. On March 26, 1901, he was appointed captain of Co. E, 26th U. S. Infantry, which is now being recruited at Fort McPherson. Captain Hutton has a fine record in the Regular Army, and he has won the hearts of the new recruits, who had but little conception of the discipline of the Regular Army.

ATLANTA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M. S.—Address Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the New Jersey Rifle Association, Passaic, N. J.

A. Z.—The 63th Co. of Coast Artillery went to the Philippines April 29, 1899. As soon as there is anything definite known regarding its return to the United States the fact will be noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

ARMY.—The act passed at the last session of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army provides that increased pay for foreign service shall be computed from the date of departure from the United States to the date of return thereto.

X. D. writes: "A company in line, and the command is, 'In line of squads on right squad, march.' What command does the squad leaders of squads on the left of the right squad give? A says they give 'By the left flank, march.' B says they give 'Left face, forward, march.' Who is right?" Answer.—B is right. The command "By the left flank, march" from a halt is not prescribed.

F. T.—General Weston, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., retires for age Nov. 13, 1900; Colonel Woodruff, April 26, 1900.

T. B. B. writes: "I have noticed inquiries regarding the command, 'Prepare for roll call, march.' Is this command used in the Regular Army? If so, under what part of the Drill Regulations or what General Order does it come under?" Answer.—G. O. 49, A. G. O., 1896, states that 1st sergeants will cause the rear rank to fall back 36 inches at roll call under arms and close to facing distance at the conclusion of roll call, but does not prescribe any command for its executive. Prepare for roll call is generally used throughout the U. S. Army, at which the rear rank falls back 36 inches.

MANY INQUIRERS.—The manual for the Service of the magazine rifle, calibre .30, is published in Circular 16, A. G. O., July 28, 1897. We have no spare copies, but they might be furnished you on application to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

C.—It has been decided that a regimental commander cannot reduce a company non-commissioned officer without the approval of the company commander.

J. F. asks: "Please give authority for your recent answer that if a company of infantry is marching with arms at port, and the command 'halt' is given, after halting does the company remain at port, or come to order arms? The pieces are brought to an order." Answer.—Par. 15, Circular 16, A. G. O., July 28, 1897, publishing manual for the service magazine rifle.

ADVICE.—Enlisted men going to the Philippines who may have relatives dependent upon them by all means should make allotments of pay as provided for in G. O. 149, series of 1890, H. Q. A.

J. E. M. asks: "Is a guard of cavalry in the ceremony of guard mounting dismounted brought to port arms in passing in review past the officer of the day? Section 1,079 of the Cavalry Drill Regulations provides that 'the guard marches in review at quick time on the same principles as when mounted.' When mounted, of course, the rank marches past at carry sabre and only officers and non-commissioned officers in command of subdivisions salute. Does this mean that a cavalry guard dismounted should march past at the right shoulder, or should it conform to infantry regulations and come to the port?" Answer.—Cavalry passing in review march past at a right shoulder.

J. P. W. writes: "Your interpretations, Infantry Drill Regulations, Par. 112, pages 9 and 10, reads in part as follows: 'It is proper to march at port arms. If marching at port arms, pieces remain at port on halting.' Now in the appendix to same volume (Special Edition Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. A.) the third paragraph of section 52, on page 20, reads as follows: 'If at the right shoulder, left shoulder, trail or port arms; bring the piece to the order on halting.' Par. 112 of the Infantry Drill Regulations reads as follows: '4th. If at the right shoulder, left shoulder or trail; bring the piece to the order on halting.' From the above there appears to be some conflict as to whether the piece, being at port arms on the march, is brought to the order on halting. I am instructed by the best authority I can get that the piece should be brought to the order. Can you throw any light upon the subject?" Answer.—The pieces are brought to the "order" from "port arms" on halting. See Par. 52, Circular 16, A. G. O., 1897, publishing manual for the service magazine rifle.

R. V. N.—There are no further retirements scheduled in the Medical Department of the Army among the lieutenant colonels this year. Major E. Woodruff retires Oct. 24 next. There are no others in that grade slated for retirement this year.

J. J. M.—A soldier to get two months' extra pay must have enlisted between the dates of April 21, 1898, and Oct. 26 of the same year. The foreign service must have been rendered before Jan. 1, 1900. Make application to the War Department, Washington, D. C.

READER.—George W. Winterburn, late captain of the 11th Volunteer Cavalry, was mustered out of the Service March 13 last. It is possible the War Department may know his address. Write them enclosing stamped, addressed envelope for a reply.

C. N. A. asks: "Are the Krag-Jorgensen rifles in use at West Point? Is so, how long?" No. As to your second question we would say that if the adjutant, as is presumed, has just reported the battalion to the captain, he should take his post by moving around the right flank of the battalion (Par. 200, D. R.) If it is a question whether or not the adjutant can pass through the battalion during drill, he can do so when necessary.

F. B. J. asks: "Which is the ranking score, according to 'Rifle and Carbine Firing' of Blunt, Page 235, Par. 63, of those below? 4, 2, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4—4; 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 2, 5, 5—41." Answer.—In the case of a tie in scores as given above the best score is determined by the man who shows the greatest improvement in his last shot or shots. Thus the second score in which the value of the three last shots are 2, 5, 5 is better than the first score, the three last shots of which are 4, 4, 4.

I. M. writes: "I enlisted in the Regular Service in August, 1897, which was prior to the Spanish-American War, discharged August, 1900, which was subsequent to the Spanish-American War, served in General Swain's Brigade during the whole of the Porto Rico campaign, and am still serving in Porto Rico. I desire to know if I am entitled to two months' extra pay." Answer.—You are not entitled to two months' extra pay.

J. A. D. asks: "In drilling by the numbers (with the Springfield) do any commands from par. 1 to par. 64 inclusive break the numbers? Or at what point may the manual of arms be construed as ending?" Answer.—Drilling by the numbers is only used for the instruction of recruits. If used at any other time for the instruction of a company, the company commander would be the sole judge as to whether or not such commands as are executed in one motion would discontinue the numbers or not. (For instance, charge bayonets, fix and unfix bayonets, etc.) In our opinion the manual would end at par. 64.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

THE CHINESE WANT US TO STAY.

Translation of petition presented by a mass meeting of Chinese in Pekin, March 28, 1901, and read by Professor Yuen Yu Ting, of the Hanlin College: To Captain John C. F. Tillson, 14th Infantry, Provost Marshal, American District, Chinese City, Pekin:

Sir—We, the people, and proprietors of two thousand (2,000) business houses in the American section, have the honor to beg you to intercede in our behalf to secure a postponement of the withdrawal of the United States troops from this section, as we have been perfectly protected by you from the beginning till now.

After the relief expedition the city was divided into different sections, and we were under your jurisdiction. We are profoundly grateful because we have been so well treated. You have, under the wise government established by you, justly punished criminals, given us letters of protection that have saved us from molestation from the bad soldiers, and enabled us to lead peaceful lives. You have opened charity eating houses and saved the poor from starvation. You have employed policemen to prevent crime, gambling houses and opium dens have been closed, and thieves driven from the district. We have been made very happy, and we are grateful to you because you have protected us so kindly.

We learned, recently, that your Government will withdraw her troops before the other nations withdraw theirs. We were very sorry to learn this, because we fear that criminals will prey upon us upon your departure. With the best protection you could give us there was still some crime. Should the U. S. troops leave here it is certain that criminals will again pillage the people. Though we may come under the protection of some other power, we fear that that other power will not be so efficient as the United States has been, and the officer not so kind and just as you. From the beginning we have been perfectly protected by you, but after you leave we may be robbed and harmed by bad men and badly treated by the new officer. That would be a case of a good beginning with a bad ending which we would keenly regret.

After mature consideration we have concluded to beg you to ask your Government for us to kindly permit you to remain here until the negotiation is concluded. This will prevent our being harmed, robbed and badly treated, and we can continue our business with content. If this, our petition, be granted, we shall be more grateful than words can express. For these reasons we have the honor to submit our petition with our names written on another sheet.

Date: The second month of the twenty-seventh year of Kuang-Su. March, 1901.

Reply of Captain Tillson:

Gentlemen:

The compliment which you pay the people of the United States by this petition will be greatly appreciated by them. I feel sure that this is the first time in the world's history that the invaded have begged the invaders to remain on their soil. The United States Army came to China to relieve and protect certain citizens of the United States whose lives and property were threatened by the Chinese. That mission accomplished, it remained until satisfactory terms of settlement could be agreed upon by the powers. This agreement having been reached, the mission of the United States Army in Pekin has been accomplished, and that Army is now making preparations to leave China.

While awaiting the settlement of negotiations the soldiers of the United States have not been idle. Finding upon our arrival in Pekin that the officials had fled and that general lawlessness and anarchy prevailed, we set at once to restore law and order and business and to

provide for the protection of life and property. We established poorhouses and charity eating houses, a school and hospitals. We organized a police force and established a Chinese Court. We made sanitary regulations and enforced their observance.

This work has been so well done that threatened epidemic and famine have been avoided; thousands of your poor have been fed daily, and no one has been allowed to suffer from hunger; business has been more than restored, and to-day there is not a more prosperous community in your broad empire than that part of Pekin under the protection of the United States, while the protection to life and property has been so perfect as to almost preclude the possibility of crime.

In this district offenders have been invariably brought to punishment regardless of race, nationality or position. Nevertheless it is our proud record that there has been no case of capital punishment and only eight commitments to the penitentiary. There has been punishment for the law breaker, charity for the poor and afflicted, and protection for all. It was our pleasure, too, to accomplish all this without taxing a people who had sufficient burdens to bear.

Let us hope that this generous, charitable and magnanimous treatment of the vanquished may prove an example to the nations of the world, and a step forward in the world's progress towards a higher and nobler humanity. We are glad to know that this work is appreciated by you. It is needless to tell you, however, that the United States does not maintain an Army for the purpose of furnishing the city of Pekin with good municipal government, and as a business proposition your appeal for the United States troops to remain longer in Pekin has little to stand upon.

That you still need our protection there is little doubt, and as the broader principles of humanity most frequently sway the people of my country, your petition is not hopeless, and I shall be glad to refer it to our Government.

Whatever the result of your petition, whether we stay or go, it may be gratifying to you to know that the soldiers of the United States who by force of circumstances came to China as your enemies, are now your friends; and we hope that this friendship may endure.

The officers of the 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., have voted in favor of taking the regiment to Buffalo, and it now remains to get the vote of the enlisted men. The expense per man will not be more than \$15, and it is hoped the amount may be reduced to \$10. The trip should be an interesting one, and will afford an exceptional opportunity to see all the sights at the Pan-American Exposition. It is intended the trip shall be made between July 14 and 18.

There was once a lawyer who had a very bad case—and he knew it. But he also knew that there was a lot of money in it if by hook or crook he could snatch a verdict. So he consulted the leader of the bar in that day, and this is the advice he received: "No case; abuse the other side." Some recent efforts to boom vegetable-fibre fabrics for summer underwear seem shaped on this plan. No case; abuse woollens. Happily, there is a line of summer woollens which needs no resort to so suspicious a defence. That line is JAEGER'S. Here is a summer underwear which stands before the jury solely on its merits. That jury is the grand jury of educated intelligence, ever quick to distinguish between cases that rest upon truth and cases that rely upon abuse. And the verdict—now, as always—is emphatically in favor of Jaeger Woollens. Nor can this verdict be upset so long as men's physical nature remains unchanged—so long as schools and colleges teach the principles of physiology and hygiene.

Major General Trotter, of the British Army, in making a Volunteer prize distribution at Chelsea recently maintained that the inefficient marksmanship which some of the English soldiers had shown in the Boer War was due to the system of volley-firing, upon which so much time had been spent. In future, he said, the training of infantry, and especially Volunteers, would be almost entirely in the direction of individual firing, by which greater accuracy was obtained, as evidenced in the Boer marksmanship.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

A Regular rigged out in khaki, Broad-shouldered, thick-chested and sthaki,

Was denied the canteen,

So he's drinking benzene,

And that's why he's looking so rhaki.

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As an appetiser and general tonic mix quarter wine-glass DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters, fill with ice water, add teaspoonful sugar.

DIED.

BRAINE.—At New York, May 11, 1901, Thomas Musgrove Braine; aged 81, cousin-of the late Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, U. S. N.

BUTTLER.—At New Brunswick, N. J., May 12, 1901, Mr. George Butler, father of Major William C. Butler, 25th U. S. Infantry.

CAPRON.—At Winnetka, near Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1901, Captain Albert Banfield Capron, of the 14th Illinois Cavalry during the Civil War and a member of the well known Army family of that name.

DILLINGHAM.—On May 14 at the home of her son-in-law, Lieutenant Commander Murdock, Naval War College, Newport, R. I., Mary Elizabeth, wife of the late Dr. Simeon Dillingham, of Philadelphia, and mother of Lieutenant Commander Dillingham, U. S. Navy.

ELLERY.—At Castleton, Vt., May 3, 1901, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Ellery, widow of the late Commodore Frank Ellery, U. S. N.

FOLEY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, 1901, Mrs. John P. Foley, mother of Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th U. S. Cav., and Naval Cadet Paul Foley, U. S. N.

HOFFMAN.—At Albany, N. Y., May 15, Brig. General Edward M. Hoffman, Adjutant General of New York, of heart failure.

SMOKE.—George Trimble Smoke, at Pine Level, Fla., May 8, 1901, age 4 years and four months. He was the youngest child of Captain and Mrs. Samuel A. Smoke, U. S. Army.

VINCENT.—Suddenly at Washington, D. C., May 12, 1901, Mrs. Laura Lancaster Vincent, wife of Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A., retired.

WILLIAMSON.—At Schuylkill Arsenal, Phila. Pa., April 18, 1901, Judge W. McK. Williamson, father of Capt. Geo. McK. Williamson, U. S. A.

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Malt-Nutrine

is as good for the octogenarian as it is for the infant. It lightens the burden of old age. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Steady nerves and a clear, active brain come from the use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.

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is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

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LADIES' BARE FEET AND ARMY SHOES.

The "Widow" of "Town Topics" has found many interesting things in Manila life, as viewed by a woman. After attending General MacArthur's Ash Wednesday ball, "than which Washington, New York and Havana never saw a more brilliant scene," she had this to say of the mingling of Filipino and American socialdom: "It is a question whether our brave officers have sufficient bravery to take a Filipino woman in their arms for the waltz if there are American women about. When Filipino women dance with our men they force themselves from too close contact by placing one hand against the man's chest. Their slippers drop off as they circle around; their bare feet get mixed up with Army shoes, and when the dance is stopped they hunt for the missing slippers, which etiquette demands that they adjust themselves. Their jewels, as seen at the ball, a Vanderbilt might envy. Diamonds of the finest water made the ordinary diamond lose all lustre by comparison."

The clean crotch question must be a trying one to Army wives, and it is a wonder they have not got their hands together long before this to remedy the situation, if this the "Widow" says is not exaggerated: "Our clothes are washed in the river and pounded on the rocks. When they are returned they are scented peculiarly. You ask what it is, and you are told brutally that it is of the carabao. The carabao bathes in the river. As you ride by you see the women and men washing or slapping clothes on the rocks and stone steps, and not far away will be the ugly brown carabao seeking new life in the refreshing water. Pretty laces and linens come home tattered and torn, with brown spots and odors vile, but this is the best you can do after two or three years of American occupation. Yet the clothing looks white and pure. Underwear and dresses that cannot be washed cannot be worn. Tropical dust and dirt demand laundry work, and fortune awaits the American steam laundry."

YE BALLADE OF BOOZE.

Being the paean of jubilation raised by saloon keepers in garrison towns throughout the country when the W. C. T. U. carterionized the canteen.

Come, nominate your poison!
Step up to the bar.
This is no defunct canteen;
All around you are
Brandies, whiskies, beers and wines,
Gins and good mixed ale—
Nominate your poison,
And I'll tell you whence you hail!

Take a glass of lager,
Icy-cool and clear!
Out upon 'em! Who would rob
A soldier of his beer,
Shimmering bright with topaz light,
Capped with creamy foam?
Take a glass of lager,
And I'll conjure up your home!

Ach, mein himmel! where are beating hearts so kind
and true?
Where a maid with eyes to rival Gretchen's eyes of blue?
Where a town the world around like Frankfurt-on-the-Main?

Soldiers, drink; your glasses clink; and fill them up again!
Take a drink of whiskey!
Genuine old "J. J."
Seems to waft a kiss from home,
Half the world away;
Joyance to the weary heart,
Speech unto the dumb—
Take a drink of whiskey,
And I'll tell you whence you come!

Past old Limerick's glorious ramparts flows the Shannon clear.
God be with the friends whose fists we wrung on Queens-town pier.
By Killarney sweet Kate Kearney constant doth remain—
Soldiers, drink; your glasses clink; and fill them up again!

Take a pot of porter!
Royal London stout,
Brewed within the bells of Bow—
Come, my hero, shout!
And for wine, here's something fine
To soothe a Latin thirst.
Name your favorite tipple,
And I'll say where you were nursed!

Round a Kentish cottage-home bright the hop-fields grow;
'Twixt the poplars slides the Rhone, chilled with Alpine snow.
Heavy-fruited blush the vineyards o'er the Tuscan plain—
Soldiers, drink; your glasses clink; and fill them up again!

Take a glass of apple-jack;
Try Milwaukee's beer;
Here is 'Frisco's grape extract;
Bourbon (fifteen-year);
Sample some New England rum;
Bacchus that you are,
You long-legged, durned American,
Take the blooming bar!

Wabash flowing in the north, Suwanee in the south,
Hardly would suffice, O Mara, to slake your native drouth!
'Spite the teeth of mice and men John Barleycorn will reign!

Soldiers, drink; your glasses clink; and fill them up again!
WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.
*John Jamieson, Irish distiller, famous and well beloved.

That one cometh and another goeth in the world of science is strikingly shown by the fact that just when the Army doctors in Cuba have decided that yellow fever is not contagious, the medical world is stirred by the announcement that diabetes is probably contagious. The New York "Medical News" of April 27, discussing the latest investigations on the subject, said: "Recent clinical observations point more and more to the conclusion that diabetes may in some cases be of infectious origin." While many will scoff at this, it must not be forgotten that a quarter of a century ago the same reception would have been given to the announcement of the contagiousness of tuberculosis.

BOER FIELD ARTILLERY.

(From the London Engineer.)

The exigencies of the present war have led to the increase of our field artillery, and during recent months we have been somewhat surprised at the supply of German guns, reflecting as it does on our power of providing the quality and the quantity required.

It has been another surprise for us to find that a nation of "ignorant farmers" have put into the field guns which have outranged ours, and they have shown an energy and capacity which makes us think that we have ourselves been napping. It was generally thought before the war that, dextrous and skillful as the Boers were known to be in fighting savages or hunting wild animals that the material of their field artillery would be old-fashioned and obsolete; they say some visitors to the Boer arsenals before the war had been shown with real slimmess, only obsolete pieces, whilst the modern ones were carefully hidden out of sight! As a matter of fact, it appears the Boers had gone with ready money to the best French, German and Austrian gun-making firms and had purchased the latest artillery. We must now acknowledge that in this, as in other matters, we have had to learn from the enemy. The Boers were able to get the latest guns, while we, with our cumbersome organisations and committees and vast war material, could not alter what we had, and so our pattern of field artillery was not of the most recent date. It is a very difficult matter to alter the equipment and armament of a nation, and particularly of such a nation as ours, which almost forgets its Army in peace time and longs for economy, and then when war comes expects everything to be all right.

We have now, however, taken a new step which, though humiliating in a certain degree, is doubtless a wise one under the circumstances. A large order was quietly given, and, before any one knew about it besides a few officials, we had obtained 108 new field guns with their wagons from Messrs. Ehrhardt, of the Rhenish Machine and Metal Goods Company, Dusseldorf, with German designs all through in guns and mountings; while only in a few details, such as calibre to fit our present projectiles and diameter of axle-tree arms, etc., were conditions laid down. These new weapons show many good features—great accuracy for one thing, with other important advantages also. It is not to be wondered at that defects have been found—that is only natural.

A CORRECTION.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 6, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the Journal of May 4 a correspondent says: "Engineer Theron Kelly, a son of Chaplain Bernard Kelly, U. S. A., was recently released from jail in Mexico, where he and the rest of his train crew were held for the killing of a Mexican who was thrown from the train."

My son was not the engineer, but the conductor, of the train.

He was not in a Mexican jail, but detained in an office connected with the Mayor's office, and shown every courtesy by that official, who knew the train men were not in any way responsible for the death of the tramp, as fully appeared on the preliminary examination.

The inference that the man was killed by being thrown from the train is not true, as not one of the crew knew of the death for ten hours after it happened, and the tramps who reported the death have disappeared and cannot be found by the authorities.

With the above corrections the article is correct.

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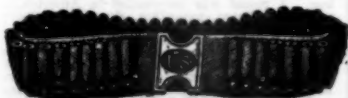
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

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Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I. Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis will relieve Gen. Ludlow.
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.)
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 China Relief Expedition.—Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. A. Address China, via San Francisco, Cal.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion.—Headquarters E. F. G. H. I. K. and L, Fort Totten, Willots Point, N. Y.; M. West Point, N. Y.; A, B, C and D. Address Manila, P. I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A. and B. Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H and I, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.
 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Meyer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where regiment is organizing.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Meade, South Dakota, where regiment is organizing.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

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 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 36th Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 28th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Manila, P. I.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., in Philippines. Address Manila.

9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Manila; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, ... Y.; 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., for Riley, Kas.

Bands—1st, Sullivan Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf., in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Peking, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I. A. Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, E and G, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, in Philippines; address Manila, P. I. Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, in Philippines; address Manila, P. I.; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Cos. A, B, C and D, Manila.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H, Fort Logan, Colo. A, B, C, D, Manila.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

31st Inf., 32d Inf., 40th Inf., 41st Inf., 42d Inf., 43d Inf., 44th Inf., 47th Inf., 48th Inf., 49th Inf., in Philippines; shortly to leave for United States for muster out. 45th and 46th, address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are, en route for muster out.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, H, Henry Barracks, Cayey, Squadron of Philippine Cavalry—Address Manila, P. I.

Dates of muster out of Volunteer Regiments at San Francisco, Cal.—11th Cav., March 13; 25th Inf., May 8; 27th Inf., April 1; 28th Inf., May 1; 29th Inf., May 10; 30th Inf., April 8; 32d Inf., May 8; 33d Inf., April 17; 34th Inf., April 17; 35th Inf., May 2; 36th Inf., March 16; 37th Inf., Feb. 20; 39th Inf., May 6.

The India "Pioneer" informs us that the officers with the British contingent in Peking grumbled at the postal arrangements between China and India and China and England. Mails dated India, December 22 and 24, 1900, were still undelivered on January 29, 1901. In other words, it required nearly six weeks to convey H. M.'s mails over a distance which any of the transports can crawl over in 17 or 18 days, including detentions. For this grievance, our contemporary says, there is no shadow of excuse.

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STORIES OF THE 4TH INFANTRY.

(From the Manila Times, March 21.)

Now that the 4th Infantry has brought itself so prominently before the public by the surrender of General Trias, it may be apropos to cite a few of the stories which arose from incidents during the series of "hikes" which finally resulted in Trias's surrender.

One is told with the town of Magallanes as the scene. It appears that Agapito Espinili, the presidente of Magallanes, had proved to the satisfaction of General Otis that he was one of the faithful, and he was granted a pass with the official seal, couched in all the magnificence of gubernatorial language. This order was as good as a golden fleece to the faithful Agapito, for he was allowed to go anywhere and everywhere and to mulct the people to his heart's content. Whenever his authority was questioned Agapito flashed the sign-manual of General Otis, and the heathen were confounded.

On inquiry Colonel Baldwin learned that the presidente had been squeezing the people like a sucked orange, and had large quantities of wines and beeves, and had his sheds filled with stores of rice. He also had large sums of money which were due to the town officials in wages, but had never been paid. An investigation by the colonel of certain documents, found in the house of the presidente, proved it worth searching, and the colonel was staggered to find full insurrectionary receipts signed by the faithful presidente up to December. Then that individual took a trip to Manila, where he now is, and for two or three weeks the people lived on the fat of the land, and the officials, who had been subsisting on "great expectations" and a mouthful of fresh air were paid, and peace and prosperity smiled over all the land, and the people rose up and called Colonel Baldwin and his men blessed. As a result of this policy, combined with an occasional gugu hunt, 1,056 took the oath, and 70 rifles were forthcoming.

Another tale concerns a wily secret service native and Lieutenant Boyle. The native got wind of several insurgents in Builan, and he told Lieutenant Boyle to post his detachment at one end of the town and await developments. The wily native then dashed into the town on horseback, yelling to the residents to get out their rifles as a bunch of Americans were cornered not far away. And "then and there was hurrying to and fro," and natives grabbed their rifles and gladly obeyed the summons of the supposed insurrecto to "Follow me!"

They followed him, and all Lieutenant Boyle had to do was to stand and wish them good-day, and express his pleasure at such a happy meeting.

It is claimed for the aerial torpedo invented by Major W. T. Unger, of the Swedish Army, that it will carry to a great distance large charges of explosives. The tests have been with a torpedo carrying an explosive charge of from two to three kilos to a distance of between 4,000 and 5,000 yards. Our nautical expert contemporary of Paris, "Le Yacht," tells us that this engine of destruction seems to have a great military value either in defending coasts or employed against fortified places. It is believed they can be made to carry an explosive charge of 150 to 200 kilograms to a distance of 8,000 to 10,000 yards. This projectile is set in motion through the air by a succession of impulses produced in the torpedo itself by the ignition of a composition the formula of which is kept a secret, and which in slowly burning produces a gas which gives a constantly increasing pressure.

In a circular dated Headquarters, Department of Cuba, April 27, 1901, dealing with precautions regarding yellow fever, one paragraph says: "Malarial fever, like yellow fever, is communicated by mosquito bites and therefore is just as much of an infectious disease and requires the same measures of protection against mosquitoes. On the assumption that mosquitoes remain in the vicinity of their breeding places, or never travel far, the prevalence of malarial fever at a post would indicate want of proper care and diligence on the part of the surgeon and commanding officer." In a recent issue we discussed the difference in opinion between two medical schools regarding inoculation with fever by mosquitoes, one school holding that such inoculation does not occur.

The London "Daily Express" on May 8 says that new negotiations that have been going on between the Cramps of Philadelphia and Vickers Sons & Maxim for the consolidation of business interests have been successful, and that the papers are ready to be signed. This is the reason, the paper says, why the Cramp Shipbuilding Company did not join the shipbuilding trust. The difficulty has been to find an armor-making firm to join the combination. The arbitrary position taken by the Midvale Steel Company prevented a deal hitherto. This difficulty has been overcome, but the name of the third party is not stated.

The Austrian manoeuvres and summer exercises will be the occasion of exhaustive trials of new guns in view of the intended rearmament of the artillery. So far neither the model nor the material has been decided upon. A new steel gun has been made, but many bronze guns are also in the field. If the bronze guns are adopted, Austria-Hungary will be the only State in the world whose artillery will be of the "bronze age" on financial grounds. A writer in the "Neue Freie Presse" calculates that if steel be the material the total cost of rearmament will be about £5,000,000.

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